"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, colder, northwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 14,491. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.05⅝; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36½c; cash cotton, 5 15-16c.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday devoted its entire session to a discussion of the Teller silver resolution. A vote on the resolution will be taken to-day. In the House the recent order to curtail the mail-carrier service was under discussion. The intimation was given that means would be provided to avert a crippling of the service. The House also considered the Indian Appropriation bill. The proposition to cut out the appropriation for the Carlisle Indian school was rejected.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—The Pall Mall Gazette says Germany holds the balance of power in the Far East and that Emperor William can dictate terms. Russia, it is rumored, will send a portion of her Black Sea fleet to China. Lord George Hamilton says he thinks England may take steps to establish a gold standard for India within the next twelve months. Count Ludwig Letza is dead in Hungary. M. Jules Emile Richebourg, the French novelist, is dead. A British gunboat seized the steamer Baluchistan at Muscat with arms for Persia, believed to be from a Russian source. Baron de Calice, the Austrian Ambassador to Turkey, and Minister Angell have asked redress of the Porte for wrongs done to the United States Consular Agent at Aleppo, an Austrian subject.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Duncan H. Campbell risked his life in stopping a runaway horse in Chicago on Tuesday and was arrested on the charge of stealing it.

In Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday suit for divorce on the ground of cruelty was brought by his wife against Daniel R. Hanna, only son of Senator Hanna.

Two daughters of Henry Well of Brooklyn, who died recently, leaving an estate valued at more than $1,000,000, have given notice that they will contest his will.

It was declared at the Cuban Junta that the filibuster steamer Tillie, which went down off Barnegat on Sunday evening, was scuttled by treacherous men on board.

Robert B. Ivory, an attorney of Pittsburg, demands a fee of $32,350.62 of Charles Benser's adopted daughter for collecting a legacy of $150,000. She refuses to pay it.

The coal barge Yonkers, in two of the tug Walter A. Luckenbach, parted her hawser early Sunday morning while at sea, and it is supposed that she sank, and that her crew of four men were drowned.

At the first meeting of the Board of Local Improvement for the Borough of the Bronx yesterday, it was announced that the Heine monument had been given to the borough.

E. M. Anderson, sixty years old, had a fierce fight with highwaymen in Brooklyn last night. They finally threw him into the river, and would not let him get out of the water till he had given them his money.

Mrs. Lucinda M. Huff, who claimed to have caught pneumonia in a Roxbury Hotel owing to the failure of the owner to provide sufficient heat, was yesterday awarded $1,000 damages.

A quantity of mail and express matter and baggage was destroyed by fire in the express and mail car of the Lehigh Valley train which left New York on Tuesday night at 9 o'clock.

The Bank of California announced yesterday that the "North Pacific Trading and Transportation Company" is unknown at the bank, and that drafts purporting to have been drawn by this company have been refused by the bank.

It was brought to light at the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements yesterday that from $12,000,000 to $20,000,000 was due the city on assessments for contracts for improvements. The question was raised whether the whole city or the localities benefited should bear this burden.

Page 2.

The Ways and Means Committee of the Anti-Platt Republican Committee of Fifty-three met last night, and provided enough money for all the needs of the organization.

Frank Carey, a twelve-year-old boy, was struck and killed by a train on a trestle near St. Louis, Mo., yesterday. Mrs. King, who was with him, jumped and sustained injuries that are expected to prove fatal.

At a banquet given at Albany to the Kings County delegation of both houses by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff yesterday a resolution was signed protesting against the wholesale removal of Kings County office holders.

At the final session of the Monetary Convention at Indianapolis yesterday a long resolution was adopted approving the plan of currency reform submitted by the Monetary Commission. The resolution appeals to all patriotic citizens to unite in an effort to secure from Congress legislation that will insure sound financial methods and establish confidence and security.

Page 3.

After much fuss and trouble firemen were finally called to a fire at 169 West Eighty-first Street last evening, the third blaze in the house in one month.

The Rev. E. D. Bailey, chief clerk of the Civil Service Commission, submitted a letter arraigning the commission at the session of the Senate Civil Service investigating committee in Washington.

President Dole of Hawaii arrived in Washington from Chicago. Secretary Sherman met him at the train and escorted him to the Arlington Hotel. President McKinley called, and President Dole returned his visit in the afternoon.

A reserve squad of Jersey City police who went to search a yard for a thief last night were routed by a citizen who mistook them for burglars and opened fire with a revolver to call another batch of police.

Page 4.

A bill was introduced in the Senate at Albany yesterday by Senator Page, (Rep.,) regulating the height of buildings in New York City according to the width of the streets. The measure is said to have been drawn under the direction of the Corporation Counsel and to have been approved by Tammany's legal representatives at Albany.

In the Assembly at Albany yesterday the canal investigation question was disposed of by the adoption of a substitute bill introduced by Mr. Nixon on behalf of the Republicans. It does not in any way change the character, number, or appointment of the commission provided for in the bill originally drawn by the Ways and Means Committee, but meets some of the Democratic objections by compelling the report, when handed to the Governor, to be made public, and giving the commission some additional court powers. The bill will come up in the Senate to-day.

Page 5.

The manufacturers' delegates in session yesterday continued their discussion on trade topics, during which a resolution was passed favoring the Nicaraguan Canal project.

The Tax Commissioners made public yesterday the figures of the assessed valuation of real estate for Manhattan and the Bronx, showing an increase of more than $73,000,000 over the figures of last year.

Representatives of the County Medical Society conferred with the Health Board concerning the Brush bill. Dr. Satterthwaite told the board that the extermination of tuberculosis was "a Utopian dream, never to be realized."

Page 7.

Alexander Ciaramello was arrested in Baltimore, and confessed the murder of Natalio Brogno, for which his cousin, Angelo Carbone, is under sentence of death. Carbone may be saved from the death chair.

The second meeting of the Tuesday Evening Club took place at Mrs. John Jacob Astor's, 840 Fifth Avenue, last night. Leo Stern, the violoncellist, furnished the musical programme, and the attendance was large.

Page 12.

A National association of foundrymen was formed yesterday to protect the interests of the employers.

A burglar was found hidden in a furnace yesterday morning in the house of Mrs. E. W. Aldrich. The temperature of the place was 210°.

A gang foreman fell from the Third Avenue Elevated tracks and probably saved his life by landing on the back of a horse. The man was internally injured.

Mayor Van Wyck and President York of the Police Board had a warm argument yesterday in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment meeting over the police figures for this year.

A woman sent to jail for contempt in bidding on property at a foreclosure sale, for which she was unable to pay, was released by Justice Cohen because her children had no one to look out for them.

The Board of Education held its last regular meeting before being merged into the new board. All of the time was taken up in hearing reports. A special meeting has been called for Monday.

A committee of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers in a report described an old city school as unfit for occupancy. The newer schools, they say, are well equipped.

On account of the large amount of unemployed money now on hand, the Fourth National Bank gave notice yesterday that after Feb. 1 it will pay only 1½ per cent. interest on deposit balances. Other banks are expected to follow this example.

At a meeting of the Manhattan Congregational Association, the Rev. Dr. Root advocated Sunday newspapers and Sunday cycling, asking if hell would open should Sunday music be provided by the city for the poor in the parks. Other ministers took issue with him.

Joseph H. Snyder, who had offices at 24 State Street, has swindled many dry goods firms by trading on the credit and reputation of J. H. Snyder, a reputable merchant of 138 Pearl Street. Some of the goods obtained were found in the store of William Friedman, at 1,037 Broadway, Brooklyn, and replevined.

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MINERS TO GET AN ADVANCE.

Ten Cents More a Ton and an Eight-Hour Day Granted by Bituminous Coal Operators in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—The inter-State joint convention of bituminous coal operators and miners came to an end at 10 o'clock to-night. The miners were jubilant over the results of their ten days' session, for it means to nearly 200,000 soft coal miners an advance of 10 cents per ton and a uniform day of eight hours at uniform day wages. And the operators congratulated one another upon a victory over themselves. The following are the resolutions adopted with but two dissenting votes:

"Resolved, That an advance of 10 cents per ton for mining screened coal take effect in the Western Pennsylvania district, Hocking Valley (Ohio) district, and Indiana bituminous district, the 1st day of April, 1898, and that a relative run of mine price be determined in all the districts named, by a uniform flat or Akron shaped bar screen of 72 feet superficial area, 1¼ inch space between the bars; that the price of run of mine coal in Grape Creek district and in the Indiana bituminous district be 40 cents per ton, for the same district based upon 66 cents in Pittsburg thin-vein district, and that in Hocking Valley and Indiana; and that on and after April 1, 1898, the eight-hour day shall be in effect in all districts here represented; that uniform wages for day labor shall be paid the defendant classes of labor in the field named; and that internal differences in any of the States, both as to prices and conditions, shall be referred to the States affected. That we further agree to the use of the diamond bar screen of present pattern in the block district of Indiana, with the privilege of run of mine as may be desired by the market conditions."

VERDICT FOR FOOTMAN HOVERS.

He Recovers $250 Reward from His Mother-in-Law in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—John Hovers, a footman for Mrs. W. W. Kimball, had an argument with Mrs. Mary Kumpfer, his mother-in-law, and secured a judgment of $250 to-day in Judge Brown's court.

The trouble grew out of the finding of a five-thousand-dollar diamond brooch which belonged to Mrs. Franklin MacVeagh. Mrs. MacVeagh missed it after attending a reception at Mrs. H. O. Stone's about two years ago. Hovers found it in front of the residence. He took it home, and Mrs. Kumpfer took possession of it.

Later Mrs. Kumpfer secured $500 for returning it to Mrs. Franklin MacVeagh. She gave him half the money, but wanted all. He was unable to get the other $250, he declared, and came into court to collect it. Mrs. Kumpfer offered no defense.

AMERICA'S OLDEST MASON.

William E. Cook One Hundred and One Years Old at Portsmouth, R. I.

NEWPORT, Jan. 26.—William Earl Cook of Portsmouth, the oldest living free mason in America, reached his one hundred and first birthday to-day, but was in too feeble health to receive his friends. His strength seems to be leaving him gradually. Previous to Mr. Cook's attack of paralysis on Jan. 14, which rendered his right arm useless, his bodily health had been good and his mind clear, but owing to attacks of dizziness he had not ventured out of doors since warm weather.

Since that time, while his mind has still remained clear, he has been confined to his bed, and his eyesight, which had been dim for a long time, has grown more so, until it was with difficulty that he distinguished those who were not constantly with him. Many useful gifts were sent to his home, and a number of messages wishing him life for years to come were received.

TEXAS ANTI-TRUST CASES.

Hearing on Them Before the United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Texas anti-trust cases were argued in the United States Supreme Court to-day. There are four of the cases, and the hearing of them was postponed until there should be a full bench, which was secured when Associate Justice McKenna took his seat to-day.

The cases all originated in McLennan County, and in each instance the defendant was indicted in the State courts upon the charge of violating the anti-trust law. Upon application to the Federal Court for for the Northern District of Texas they secured writs of habeas corpus. The cases are brought to the Supreme Court on the appeal of the Sheriff of the county. The law forbids the existence of trusts within the State, and the attorneys for the defendants claim that it is a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution in that it denies to all persons equality before the law.

Attorney General Crane of Texas appeared for the State, and Joseph H. Choate of New York, J. D. Johnson of St. Louis, and George Clarke of Texas for the defendants.

A Dinner at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The President and Mrs. McKinley entertained the Diplomatic Corps to-night at the first state dinner of the season. Mrs. McKinley appeared in a gown of heavy black velvet, with diamond ornaments.

December Internal Revenue Figures.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue issued to-day shows the total receipts for December to have been $14,373,682, a gain for the month of $1,107,520.

Eight Points of Merit, a Perfect Piano, awarded Krell Pianos, World's Fair, 1893, no other received more than six points. 174 Fifth Av.—Adv.

TRAITORS ON THE TILLIE

At the Junta It Is Declared that the Cuban Filibuster Steamer Was Scuttled.

WARNED OF SPANISH SPIES

Two Days Before the Vessel Sailed It Was Known She Was Watched—The Story of a Rescued Passenger.

A floating hospital that would have afforded relief to thousands of Cuban patriots in the field and thousands of peasants in their hovel homes went down when the steamer Tillie sank in the sea off Barnegat at sundown Sunday.

The four lives that were immediately lost were a small percentage of those that will be sacrificed because the Tillie will never arrive at a Cuban port. It is thus that the Cubans in this city figure upon the fatalities in the disaster, and withal they are firm in their belief that the filibuster was scuttled—maimed in the high seas while a furious gale tossed her, and her pumps stuffed purposely that she might go to the bottom without fail. This is the opinion shared by the vessel's agent.

The Spaniards knew the Tillie was to set out for the West Indies, and they were watchful. So it was that two Spanish spies were put upon the scent, and they found her lying at a dock in Communipaw.

This much was learned on Tuesday of last week by James McAllister of McAllister Brothers, 39 South Street, who chartered the vessel to the Cubans. He warned the latter, and, as they thought, they were wisely cautious. Now they believe they made a mistake in shipping certain persons. They declare they will hold an investigation and attempt to fasten the blame where it belongs.

Crowd at the Junta.

The office of the Cuban Junta, at 56 New Street, was crowded yesterday by patriots, among them those of the passengers of the Tillie who were rescued and taken aboard the schooner Governor Ames. All were crestfallen and nervous, and in a forlorn way discussed the best means by which the vessel could have been saved after a leak was discovered in her hold. While these discussions were going on T. Estrada Palma was busy in his private office compiling a statement of the losses in money and life. He said the monetary damage would amount to $35,000. There were 1,000 suits of clothes for sick and impoverished soldiers, a great deal of provisions, and, perhaps more valuable than all, a vast supply of medicines and surgical instruments, demands for which were imperative. Soldiers and Cuban residents have cried for months for medicines and none were sent. The Tillie was to have been the often promised panacea. Diseases of all kinds have committed more ravages in Cuba than the Spanish soldiers. There were no arms aboard other than those required by those in charge of the expedition.

A Rescued Man's Story.

One of the rescued members of the party gave this account of the experience:

"At 1 o'clock Sunday morning we were encountering a stiff blow, about eighteen miles off the Long Island coast, when I heard the first engineer, William H. Mears, shouting from below that the steamer was taking water. I hurried down, and asked the engineer what was to be done. He answered me in a surly manner, and asked me what business it was of mine whether the ship was all right or not. I told him that I was connected with the persons who chartered the vessel. There was a foot and a half of water in the hold, and both of us were standing in it. I found that water was coming in fast about the stuffing box, aft, near the propeller.

"The engineer kept shouting for the crew, and soon several of them came to his assistance.

"Capt. Berry was then notified, and ordered the pumps set in motion. What was our great surprise when we found that the pipes of the bilge pumps were firmly choked up for two feet in the lower ends. It was impossible to work it. The donkey pump had also been disconnected and the screws would not work. We lost an hour fiddling with the pumps and then did the next best thing.

Formed a Bucket Brigade.

"We lowered a ladder and formed a bucket brigade. Three men were in the hold, two on the ladder, and three on deck. This was the beginning of eight hours of terrible torture and suspense. For that length of time we all busied ourselves scooping the water from the hold and throwing it back into the sea. At one time we reduced the water to such an extent that we were able to discover the leak. It was right above the stuffing box, between two of the beams. We jammed the crevice with oakum, but it was soon forced back and the leak seemed larger than ever.

"All were exhausted by this time. Soon we were up to our waists in water, the furnaces were flooded and the fires killed. When we got the water a little lower again we lighted another fire with oil, but it did not last. When I left the hold the water was up to my neck.

"We set sails on the single mast, hoping to make the Long Island shore, but the winds were unfavorable, and bore us further to sea. The Tillie was doomed, we saw, and, under orders from Capt. Berry, the boats were swung out and lowered with all hands.

"In the larger boat there were sixteen of us including Capt. Berry, Frank Agramonte, and Capt. Johnnie ("Dynamite") O'Brien. We rigged a blanket as a distress signal and kept as near the sinking vessel as possible. The smaller boat contained the other seven men.

Other Vessels Fail to See.

"A tank steamer bound east passed us, but did not see us. This was at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Five schooners afterward went by without talking notice. During all this time the sea was running high and the gale blowing at 70 miles an hour. After an hour more of waiting we sighted the Governor Ames. When we got under her glass she tacked, and then we knew aid was at hand.

"Capt. Berry said he thought there were too many in the boat, and ordered her back to the Tillie. While the vessel plunged Berry and six others of our boat jumped back on her. We put away with might and main for the schooner. Five of those in the other small boat followed Capt. Berry's advice and also boarded the Tillie. Meantime the Ames was tacking toward us, and we soon reached her and were taken aboard.

"Capt. Waldeman of the Ames sent a boat to the Tillie, but she could only take off Berry, Mears, and six others. A second trip could not be made, and the four remaining were left to their fate."

Vessel Declared Seaworthy.

Diego M. Moya and Benjamin Giberga, two of the rescued men, declared that the vessel was perfectly seaworthy when she left port, and their statement was corroborated by Capt. O'Brien. At the Junta the belief was freely expressed that a treacherous act was the cause of the sinking of the Tillie.

"Of course," it was said, "the Spanish never send one of their own kind to do mischief of this sort. They accomplish it through others. We shipped the crew after we had the warning from Mr. McAllister."

Capt. Petri, one of the United States Inspectors, said that he inspected the Tillie recently, and found her to be thoroughly fit for sea. He said he recommended some changes in machinery, which were made. The certificate of the Tillie, however, was for a crew and freight, but for no passengers.

Mr. McAllister Talks.

James McAllister of McAllister Brothers, the reputed owners of the Tillie, was seen at his office at 39 South Street yesterday, and made the statement that the vessel was really bought about a month ago from the Central Vermont Railroad by James McAllister, a steamship man of Jacksonville, Fla.

"He is a sort of relative of mine," said Mr. McAllister, "and purchased the Tillie about a month ago for use in carrying cattle from Tampa, Fla., to Havana. With whom he had arrangements in Havana I do not know. We have merely acted as his agents, and he himself has been here for a month superintending the fitting out of the vessel for this service. He left for Florida to-day on the Clyde Line steamer to cancel his contracts for carrying cattle.

"The stories about the vessel being unseaworthy are entirely without foundation and are unjust. The Tillie, as soon as she was purchased, was placed in Morgan & McGovern's dock, at Seventh Street and East River, and received a thorough overhauling.

"From the hints thrown out to me by one of her crew, I am firmly convinced that the heavy seas were not responsible for the loss. This man intimated that the blame lay with a member of the engine room force. Knowing the condition of the vessel I am positive that so much water could not come in so short a time through openings made through an ordinary strain. I am convinced that there was treachery somewhere, and as 'murder will out,' we shall soon know just how the vessel was sunk."

Was No List of the Crew.

Mr. McAllister said that his firm did not have a list of the names of the crew, as they were shipped partly by James McAllister of Florida and partly by John H. Quall, a shipping master of 41 South Street.

Mc Allister Brothers also constitute the Greenpoint Lighterage Company of 31 South Street, which owns the steam lighter Columbia, the vessel that is supposed to have delivered a cargo of arms and ammunition to the Tillie off Montauk Point. When asked about the movements of the Columbia last Friday, Mr. McAllister said; "There are a half dozen 'Columbias' hailing from New York, and either one of them might have been sighted off Montauk Point."

Capt. George Berry, master of the Tillie, arrived early yesterday morning from Providence with members of the vessel's crew who were saved. He had little to add to the statement made Tuesday night in Providence. "Although the vessel was leaking slightly when we left port," said he, "she was sound enough for the purpose, and would have weathered it all right if the pumps had worked properly. The boilers had been tested, and all the machinery except the pumps had been put in order before we sailed. The pumps were supposed to be in first-class condition."

A. A. BONNER SUED FOR $10,000.

Lemuel Ketcham Says He Is Responsible for an Assault at Elkwood Park, Near Long Branch.

MATAWAN, N. J., Jan. 26.—Lemuel Ketcham of Red Bank to-day brought suit for $10,000 damages against A. A. Bonner of Oceanic, claiming that Bonner was responsible for an assault upon him at Elkwood Park, near Long Branch, on Saturday afternoon last. Ketcham was until recently in charge of Bonner's horses, which are stabled at Elkwood Park. On Saturday afternoon Ketcham drove to Lakewood and there met Bonner, and the two men got into a controversy, Bonner claiming that Ketcham had not treated him right while in his employ.

Ketcham denied the charge and walked away. A few minutes later a man stole up behind Ketcham and dealt him a terrible blow upon the head, which felled Ketcham to the ground. The assailant, who was a big Irishman in the employ of Philip Daly, would have followed up the attack, but was held by several bystanders. Ketcham got upon his feet, and found that he was badly cut about the face and otherwise bruised.

Ketcham now claims that Bonner gave a check for $100 to the bartender at the Elkwood Hotel, which was to be given to the Irishman after he had knocked Ketcham in the head. The case will be tried at the May term of the Monmouth courts. Bonner is the son of Robert Bonner, the well-known horseman.

TO CONTEST H. WEIL'S WILL.

He Left an Estate of More Than $1,000,000 and His Daughters Bring the Suit.

The will of Henry Weil, who died recently in Brooklyn, will be contested. Mr. Weil's estate amounted to over $1,000,000, and the contest will be made by his daughters, Mrs. Celia Wiley and Mrs. Julia Well Shaw. Notice of the contest has been given, but the grounds are not stated.

Mr. Well left to Dr. Shaw, Mrs. Shaw's husband, who lives at 68 East Sixty-eighth Street, Manhattan, $150,000, provided he survived her. To Thomas G. Field, husband of Caroline Well, another daughter, and to Thomas Wiley, husband of Celia, was left $150,000 each. The rest of the estate was to be held in trust by Thomas G. Field as executor and trustee, the trust to continue until Mrs. Field's youngest child living at the time of the testator's death came of age. One-fourth of the income was to go to Mrs. Field, Mrs. Wiley, Mrs. Shaw, and another daughter, Mrs. Sarah W. Butler. If the last named married again she was to receive an income of $400 a month, and the rest of her share was to go to her son Harry. On Mrs. Field's youngest child reaching the age of twenty-one years the estate was to go to Mrs. Weil's children and their descendants. On Mr. Field's death Dr. Shaw was to name his successor. Mr. Field was to receive $5,000 a year as trustee, provided he gave up his business as broker.

$1,000 DAMAGES FOR PNEUMONIA

Mrs. Huff Caught Cold in an Insufficiently Heated Hotel at Roxbury.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—Mrs. Lucinda M. Huff, who claimed to have caught pneumonia in a Roxbury Hotel owing to the failure of the owner to provide sufficient heat, was awarded $1,000 damages to-day by Judge Gaskill.

The evidence showed that the water pipes in the building became clogged, and the janitor was unable to do what was necessary to furnish a sufficient amount of heat to the apartments.

Entire Family Pneumonia-Stricken.

Patrolman William H. Irving of the Borough of Queens, whose father, mother, and sister have died within the past few days of typhoid-pneumonia, is dying at St. John's Hospital, in Long Island City. Two other sisters and his brother are also lying at the point of death. A week ago Robert T. Irving, the father, died. A few hours later his daughter, Mrs. Mary Donohue, died, followed on Tuesday by Mrs. Irving's death. Mrs. Clara Beckwith, William H. Edward, and Agnes Irving are now dying of the same malady. Policeman Irving's condition is believed to be due to his constant vigils at his mother's bedside. It was said last night that he could not live till morning.

REFUSES TO PAY HIS BIG FEE.

Pittsburg Lawyer Wants $32,350 for Collecting a $150,000 Legacy.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 26.—In 1887 Charles Benser, a prosperous wagon manufacturer of Moline, Ill., went to Europe for his health. He died there, leaving an estate worth over $150,000 to his adopted daughter, Edna. The estate was turned over to W. J. Robinson of Little Rock, who had been appointed guardian.

In 1890 Mrs. Benser and her adopted daughter removed from Rock Island to Pittsburg for permanent residence. On May 12 last the girl was eighteen years old, and decided to apply for her money. She engaged Robert B. Ivory, a Pittsburg attorney, to collect it. For his services he charged $32,350.62, which the young lady refused to pay.

She secured another attorney, Willis G. McCoe, who to-day went into the Orphans' Court and secured an order requiring Mr. Ivory to show how he earned such a large fee.

Mountain Side Farm Dairy will remove on Jan. 31 from 622 Sixth Ave. to 782 Sixth Ave.—Adv.

FOUR THOUGHT TO BE LOST

The Coal Barge Yonkers, Once a Clipper Ship, Supposed to Have Gone Down at Sea.

HER TOWLINE HAD PARTED

The Tug Walter A. Luckenbach Searched for Her in Vain—Her Crew Probably Drowned.

It was learned yesterday that the coal barge Yonkers bound from Newport News, Va., to Providence, in tow of the tug Walter A. Luckenbach, had parted her towline last Sunday morning, and it was thought that she had sunk with four men on board. The Luckenbach had in tow the Yonkers and the barge Halycon. A hawser 150 fathoms in length was made fast to the bow bits of the Yonkers and from her stern bits a line of the same length extended to the Halycon.

Capt. Willen of the Luckenbach reported that he had encountered heavy seas throughout Saturday night, and that at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning he observed that the tug was making better headway. Upon going astern he felt the towline slack with nothing attached to it. He at once put about to ascertain the nature of the trouble, and his vessel narrowly escaped collision with the Halycon, which had been the rear barge.

On the Halycon as little was known about what had became of the Yonkers as on the tug, she being far astern of her, and in the darkness she would scarcely be discernible. The men on the Halycon, however, thought they saw something dark rise in the air a short distance in front of them a few minutes before the tug came up. It is supposed that the Yonkers foundered in the heavy sea raised by the strong gale blowing, or was struck by a passing steamer a short time before the discovery of the parting of the tow line. The Luckenbach, after the accident, put into New York and reported the loss to her owners, and then went on to Providence.

The barge carried a crew of four men, all of whom were from Newport News. That the Yonkers was wrecked and did not simply part her lines and drift away is looked upon as certain in view of the report made by Capt. Black of the steamer Hogarth, which arrived here last Sunday afternoon. He reported at the time that at 10 o'clock Sunday morning at a point about twenty miles south-southeast of Sandy Hook he sighted a vessel's deckhouse, on which was an object resembling a man.

Although the sea was running high he lowered a boat in charge of his chief officer. The boat swamped before it had gone many feet, and was hauled aboard. A larger boat was substituted, which reached the wreckage, but the object resembling a man had disappeared. He also sighted a tug, believed to have been the Luckenbach, picking up another barge. Although no marks of identification could be found about the wreckage, it is believed that it was the remains of the Yonkers, and that her crew were lost.

The Yonkers, which was formerly the American clipper ship Tennyson, was built in Bath, Me., in 1864. She was afterward sold to a British firm, and became the Ocean Signal. A few years later she was bought by a German concern, and was rechristened the Deutschland. She went aground off Red Hook, N. J., in 1887, and her timbers were so strained that she was unfitted for sailing, and was made into a coal barge and bought by Lewis Luckenbach.

THE CARTER COURT-MARTIAL.

Documentary Evidence Relating to the Work in Cumberland Sound.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 26.—The reading of documentary evidence took up to-day's session of the Carter court-martial. Records connected with the work of 1892 in Cumberland Sound were gone into. The attorneys for Capt. Carter objected to this, holding that the plea of the statute of limitations which had been sustained by the court barred out such evidence.

Judge Advocate Barr replied to the objection of counsel with some spirit. He said that he never in his life before heard that the statute of limitations applied to the admission of evidence. He wished to put counsel on notice that he would go back even further, to arrive at the truth of the case. He said that he was pursuing this investigation on lines laid down to show conspiracy, if there was any, and that he would pursue it on such paths even if it led to the doors of the penitentiary for some one.

After some argument by Mr. Blair of counsel for the accused, objection was withdrawn.

J. W. O. Steerly, Chief Clerk to Capt. Carter, and Capt. Gillette were on the stand during the session.

LOCKED UP FOR HIS BRAVERY.

Man Who Stopped a Runaway Horse in Chicago Accused of Stealing It.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 26.—Duncan H. Campbell risked his life in stopping a runaway horse and was then arrested on a charge of horse stealing.

Campbell lives at 302 Clark Street. He was searching for employment in the vicinity of Canal and Van Buren Streets yesterday afternoon when he saw a horse attached to a light delivery wagon approaching at a terrific speed.

Campbell ran into the street, got hold of the rear dashboard, climbed into the vehicle, and, holding on to the seat with one hand, reached out with the other and seized the lines, which were dangling on the shafts. After a drive of a mile or more he brought the horse to a stop. Campbell started to drive the horse back when a policeman locked him up.

He explained to Justice Sabath to-day and was discharged.

CHARLES A. BUDDENSIEK SUES.

He Wants Property Transferred to Lipman When He Went to Prison.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 26.—Charles A. Buddensiek, who attained notoriety in New York in 1885 by being the owner and builder of a row of apartment houses which collapsed of their own weight and killed a tenant, was plaintiff in a suit called for a hearing to-day before Vice Chancellor Emery. The suit was directed against the executors of Julius Lipman, who are Frances J. Lipman, Simon Ahrent, Caesar Caspar, and Abraham Cohn.

Buddensiek seeks to have them transfer to him property in Neptune Township, in Monmouth County, which he transferred to Lipman in trust when he was convicted and sentenced to ten years in Sing Sing. Lipman was to hold the property for him until he was released from prison.

Buddensiek was pardoned in 1892. In the meantime Lipman died. The Lipman executors now claim that the deed was absolute, and that the transfer was made to satisfy a claim Lipman had against Buddensiek. The executors claim the property is worth $25,000. Buddensiek claims it is worth $70,000.

Saved a Life and Lost His Own.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—To save a stranger Frank Buck, a laborer in the employ of the Chicago City Railway, gave up his life to-day. Buck was employed at the terminus of the Chicago City Railway at O'Neil and Halsted Streets.

A train was being shunted down O'Neill Street, and in front of it a man was walking, unconscious of its approach. Buck saw the danger and gave the stranger a push that sent him to safety, but Buck's feet slipped and he fell in front of the car. His head and shoulders were crushed by a wheel.

He was picked up unconscious, and died in a few minutes.

FIERCE FIGHT WITH THUGS.

An Old Man Struggles Valiantly with Four Ruffians, Who Finally Get His Money.

Elias H. Anderson, sixty years old, of the barge Alva, which is moored off Gold Street, Brooklyn, was going on board at 8 o'clock last night, when he was seized by four thugs, who sprang upon him from the darkness. They grappled with the old man, and succeeded in getting his gold watch out of his pocket, but he struggled so vigorously that they could not get any money from him. At last, one of the robbers, becoming infuriated at the old man's stubborn resistance, drew a knife and made a pass at his throat. Anderson dodged, and the highwayman, apparently frightened at his own act, did not stab at him again, though he did not put the finife back in his pocket.

At last two of the men swung Anderson off his feet and hurled him into the water. Coming to the surface, Anderson grabbed a rope and attempted to draw himself up. The highwaymen gathered around the gasping, dripping man and threatened to throw him back into the water again unless he at once gave them his money. Then Anderson yielded, and the money for which he had fought so desperately was found to amount to $1.68.

Detective Rahl and Acting Detective Brennan, who were detailed on the case, recognized the work of a well-known gang, and arrested John Donovan, twenty-two years old, of 307 Water Street. Donovan confessed that he had been concerned in the assault, and the detectives expect to get the rest of the gang to-day.

HANNA'S SON SUED FOR DIVORCE.

Decree Asked For on the Ground of Cruelty and Neglect.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 26.—Daniel R. Hanna, the only son of Senator Hanna, was sued for divorce to-day by his wife, Carrie May. The decree is asked for on the ground of extreme cruelty.

The couple were married in 1887. They have three sons, aged nine, eight, and three years, respectively. They separated three weeks ago, and have been living apart ever since.

BOSTON BUSINESS MAN MAD.

G. A. Plummer, a Blind Cloakmaker, Sent to the McLean Asylum.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—G. A. Plummer, of G. A. Plummer & Co., cloak manufacturers of Washington Street, was committed to the McLean Asylum last night as insane. Mr. Plummer has also become totally blind, a result feared for a long time by his relatives and friends. Mr. Plummer was at his store yesterday morning, and showed no symptoms of insanity. He finished his day's work a little after 12, and walked to his home in Commonwealth Avenue. No one at the store could think of any cause for anxiety which would induce a crisis in the mental trouble.

Mr. Plummer has been blind for two or three years, but his infirmity has not in the least impaired his business judgment nor prevented him from taking an active part in the conduct of his business. Mr. Plummer lives in a handsome house in Commonwealth Avenue. He is married and has a grown son.

CHICAGO HAS A CAT CLUB.

Organized by Women Who Want Better Cats in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Chicago women who are lovers of fine cats organized a club yesterday at the residence of Mrs. Leland Norton. The objects are to bring together the owners of thoroughbred animals, to work for better breeding, and to see that Chicago has a cat show once a year.

Mrs. Norton was elected President of the club. Dr. E. M. Hale will be asked to serve as honorary Vice President. Mrs. Josiah Cratty of Austin, who presided at to-day's meeting, will serve as temporary Secretary.

In the list of those invited to the first meeting were Mrs. A. G. Spalding, Mrs. W. P. Nixon, Mrs. E. B. Colburn, Mrs. E. B. Sheppard, and Mrs. G. B. Matton.

CARLOAD OF PAPER SEIZED.

Americans Charged with Demoralizing the Canadian Market.

NIAGARA FALLS, Jan. 26.—The Canadian customs authorities have seized a carload of paper, (print,) about fifteen tons, consigned by the Otis Falls Paper Company of Otis Falls, Me., to its Toronto agent, named Chism, for undervaluation. It seems that for some time past American Manufacturers of print paper have been shipping large consignments to Canada and underselling the Canadian manufacturers. The market became so demoralized that the Canadians sought a means to stop this trespassing on their markets, hence the step taken by the Canadian Government. The Otis Falls paper was entered at a valuation of $30 a ton, on which duty was paid.

This included freight at sixteen cents per hundredweight. At this rate the Americans were able to quote a price of $42 per ton, when the Canadians were selling at $48 to $52 per ton.

Mr. Chism offered to raise the valuation to $32 a ton, but the Government refused to release the paper. He then raised his price to $35 a ton, and the customs authorities at Ottawa are considering the matter. The Canadian manufacturers are irate over the situation, and think they have succeeded in breaking up the undervaluation business.

Child with Two Heads and Four Arms.

RICH VIEW, Ill., Jan. 26.—Mrs. Charles Thompson, wife of a farmer here, last night gave birth to a child with two heads and four arms. The body below the waist is perfect. There are two brest bones. The child was alive at the last report.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm central last night over Lake Erie has moved off the Nova Scotia coast, and the weather in its rear has greatly moderated. A ridge of high pressure extends from the East Gulf to the Northern Pacific Coast, and this will dominate the weather over the whole country for the next forty-eight hours. A storm of considerable intensity appears to be developing to the north of Montana. Light snow or rain has occurred in the lake regions, New York, and New England. The temperature has fallen in the lake regions and central valleys and risen on the middle slope and northern plateau region, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. The temperature will fall in New England and rise in the Missouri Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-fours hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	7	34	37
6 A. M.	7	35	39
9 A. M.	10	37	39
12 M.	17	32	38
4 P. M.	24	31	36
6 P. M.	20	30	33
9 P. M.	18	28	31
12 P. M.	17	26	28

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows.

Printing House Square	35½
Weather Bureau	31⅝
Corresponding date, 1897	15
Corresponding date for last 20 years	28

The maximum temperature yesterday was 39 degrees, at 12:00 A. M., and the minimum was 29 degrees, at 8 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 91 per cent., and at 8

THE MONETARY CONVENTION

Currency Reform Plan Submitted by Monetary Commission Indorsed at Final Session.

ALL PATRIOTS APPEALED TO

Urged to Unite to Secure from Congress Legislation That Will Insure Sound Financial Methods and Establish Confidence.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 26.—The Monetary Convention concluded its labors to-day by adopting with enthusiasm a long resolution approving the plan of currency reform submitted by the Monetary Commission, which is as follows:

First—To remove at once and forever all doubt as to what the standard of value in the United States is and is to be.

Second—To establish the credit of the United States at the highest point among the nations of the world.

Third—To eliminate from our currency system those features which reason and experience show to be elements of weakness and danger.

Fourth—To provide a paper currency convertible into gold and equal to it in value at all times and places, on which, with a volume adequate to the general and usual needs of business, there shall be combined a quality of growth and elasticity through which it will adjust itself automatically and promptly to all variations of demand, whether sudden or gradual, and which shall distribute itself throughout the country as the wants of different sections may require.

Fifth—To so utilize the existing silver dollars as to maintain their parity with gold without imposing undue burdens upon the Treasury.

Sixth—To avoid any injurious contraction of the currency.

Seventh—To avoid the issue of interest-bearing bonds, except in case of unlooked-for emergency, but to confer the power to issue bonds when necessary for the preservation of the credit of the Government.

Eighth—To accomplish these ends by a plan which would lead from our present confused and uncertain situation by gradual and progressive steps, without shock or violent change, to a monetary system which will be thoroughly safe and good, and capable of growth to any extent that the country may require.

The Committee's Resolutions.

The resolutions indorsing the plan of the Monetary Commission were read by John C. Bullitt of Philadelphia, at the request of Mr. Wheelock of Minnesota, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. They were as follows:

"Approving of the expressed purposes of the commission and of its plan, we do most earnestly and cordially commend it to our fellow-citizens as worthy of their approval and adoption, and we urge upon the Congress of the United States that the principles embodied by the commission in their report should be enacted into law, with the belief and expectation that the effect would be to secure a solid, substantial, and stable financial system that would redound to the credit of the country and insure a state of prosperity that cannot be achieved unless there is a system of finance the integrity and adaptability of which cannot be questioned or gainsaid.

"The time has now come when the prospects for the establishment of the gold standard upon a firm and enduring basis are brightening and encouraging. The people want a note currency which shall be as good as gold. This movement proposes to bring about that result.

"The people want a 'volume of currency adequate to the general and usual needs of business, with a quality of growth and elasticity through which it will adjust itself automatically and promptly to all variations of demand, whether sudden or gradual.'

"The people of the Western and Southern States wish the issues so distributed that the scarcity of currency will no longer hamper and distress them in their business operations. A method is proposed whereby their wants can be supplied and their demands can be complied with.

"We appeal to them—we appeal to all patriotic citizens—to unite with us in an earnest and determined effort to secure from Congress such legislation as will wisely but surely eventuate in bringing about sound financial methods, and in building up and establishing confidence, security, and safety in business transactions, and in the ownership and value of property.

"That the Executive Committee be continued, with power and authority to add to their number and to fill any vacancies which may occur, and also with power and authority to adopt such measures for procuring the needed legislation from Congress as they, in their judgment, may deem advisable and expedient."

Views of Prominent Speakers.

Mr. Bullitt spoke at length in favor of the resolutions, and as a gold Democrat urged concentrated effort looking to currency reform without regard to party ties. He deplored the position of the Democratic Party on the money question, and expressed the belief that many Southern States had voted for free silver from fear of negro domination rather than from an honest belief in the principles of free coinage.

Rufus Bullock of Atlanta, Ga., said: "In those States in the South where there is any danger of the numerical strength of the negroes we are adopting a franchise based upon property and intelligence. When that danger has disappeared you will find our people as patriotic, as honest, as ready to sustain every good issue as any people on God's green earth."

Gen. Simon Buckner, Kentucky, who was a candidate for Vice President on the ticket with Gen. Palmer of Illinois, expressed himself as pleased with the commission's plan.

John H. Rhoades of New York favored the plan of the commission. He said: "What is needed in this country to-day is not more currency, but a better credit, which alone can come from a desire and will on the part of the legislator and individual alike to deal in honesty and with honor among our fellow-men."

Other prominent speakers were William E. Dodge of New York, ex-Gov. O. V. Coffin of Connecticut, and Judge Crawford of Texas.

A resolution was adopted requiring that copies of the convention's proceedings be furnished to members of Congress.

NEW YORK OPPOSITION.

Merchants' Association Not Pleased with the Commission's Bill.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 26.—The Merchants' Association of New York, through its representatives sent to the Monetary Convention, has announced that the bill incorporating the plan of the Monetary Commission will be fought in Congress in its present form, and that changes must be made.

The association's representatives, Alva H. Trowbridge, Vice President of the National Bank of North America; James McCreery, Richard Cross of Morton, Bliss & Co., U. D. Eddy, of Flint, Eddy & Co., and James B. Dill, counsel for the association, came here prepared to protest on the floor of the convention, and offer amendments. Leaders of the movement argued to them the importance of a united front to secure some action from Congress toward currency reform, and they contented themselves with filing their proposed changes with the convention, which sent them to the Resolution Committee unread and they died there. The representatives are anxious for currency reform, and so agreed not to make their fight at the present stage.

Mr. Cross said to-night there was little chance that the bill would pass, so the matter would be allowed to rest for the present. He said under the plan it would be possible for swindlers to organize a chain of banks, place the stock in irresponsible hands, loot the concerns with straw investments, and leave honest banks to bear the loss.

The New York delegation in the convention organized, he said, without recognizing the Merchants' Association's representatives. Their silence at this time is with the distinct understanding that the bill will not become a law in its present form. Should there be any chance of its becoming a law a fight will be opened against it.

The Emerald Association's Ball.

The sixtieth annual ball of the Emerald Association took place last evening in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. The affair was largely attended by prominent people, and many handsome gowns were seen.

CUBANS WIN A VICTORY.

Gen. Molina and the Spanish Forces Obliged to Retreat Toward the Coast.

HAVANA, via Key West, Jan. 26.—Gen. Molina, on the morning of the 20th of January, began a second attack upon the insurgent position between Bocoa Camarioca and Punta Maya, fifteen miles from Matanzas. The insurgents were under Leader Tabarts, their chief in that zone, and they withstood continuous volleys until the Spanish, about 11 o'clock, began an artillery fire.

The insurgents, being without cannon, burned their camp and made a flank movement toward the coast and the Spanish rear, obliging Gen. Molina to abandon his position in order to avoid a rear attack, and compelling him to retreat toward the coast.

The insurgents immediately divided their forces and invaded the rich zone of sugar cane, burning immense cane fields with incalculable loss. The Spanish had thirteen killed, including a Captain. They buried their dead under the protection of the fort, and then retired. They had twenty-eight wounded.

The insurgents have burned the greatest part of the cane fields on the Plantation Union, near San Luis, in the Province of Santiago de Cuba, although the plantation is protected by forts and detachments. They threatened to burn the cane fields on the Batey plantation and the buildings as well, if grinding is again commenced.

The military authorities here criticise Gen. Molina for attacking the insurgent camp at Camarioca, as they consider it unimportant and the sacrifice too serious for the experiment.

In spite of the optimistic cable advices that are being forwarded to Madrid, it is not believed in political circles here that the journey of Gen. Blanco through the east of the island will bring peace. Although he carried $150,000 with him when he left Havana, no one believes that any important leader will surrender.

It is reported that he will soon return, because Gen. Maximo Gomez has fallen back across the Moron-Jucaro trocha into the Camaguey district. The presumption is that he went in the expectation of meeting Gen. Gomez. Should he return without having induced the principal insurgent chiefs to surrender, autonomy, it is believed, would be considered a failure at Madrid, a conclusion that would seriously affect the stability of the Government at Havana and at the home capital.

The Autonomists by their illiberal tactics have excluded the guerrillas from the suffrage. In that way they will lose about 25,000 votes. The guerrillas are at least 90 per cent. natives.

Dispatches from Manzanillo confirm the reports that the insurgents have burned nearly all the canefields of the plantations along the coast. They have also burned a large area on the Plantation Azopada, at Matanzas.

The insurgents have not burned the town of Cotoro, as has been reported, but they entered, plundered, and partially burned Tapasto, this province.

In view of the recent disturbances in Havana, a prominent New York Spanish merchant writes here saying that, in spite of being a copartisan of Señor Sagasta, he is not in sympathy with Sagasta's policy in Cuba.

CUT DOWN THE TOLL GATE.

A Lively Roadway War Between Farmers and the Middletown Turnpike Company.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 26.—There is every prospect of a bitter war between the Middletown Turnpike Company and the farmers who are obliged to use the road.

For over two years Ovid Tuzeneu of Headden's Corner has carried on the war against the turnpike company, and the toll gates it is covered with, alone. Now things have reached an acute stage in the single-handed war, and the neighbors of Mr. Tuzeneu are preparing to take a hand.

Mr. Tuzeneu has held that the toll exacted for travel on the road was illegal and refused to pay toll. The company did not insist. The practice is to keep account of the regular users of the road, and at the end of a year present the bill. For a year Mr. Tuzeneu drove through the gates without paying. Every toll was marked up against him, and when the year was up the bill was presented. Mr. Tuzeneu paid no attention to it.

Then the keepers were ordered to lower the gates and not let him drive through unless he paid tolls. This did not stop him from using the pike, for he would always get down and open the gates and drive through. By advice of counsel no force was resorted to.

Then civil suit was brought against him, and he started to fight, but counsel managed to patch up some kind of an agreement about the bill, and the gates were no longer lowered in front of him. When he did not pay the second year's bill the gates were once more lowered against him. Things came to a head last Saturday. Mr. Tuzeneu was driving along the pike, and when he came to the tollgate between his home and this place it was lowered in front of him. Henry C. Taylor, the Superintendent of the company was present, and determined to have it out then and there with the refractory farmer. They had it out, but the farmer had things all his own way.

He realized that the presence of the Superintendent meant that the gates would stay down, and that he could not open them as usual. Mr. Tuzeneu drove up to the gate, stopped, and reached back in the wagon and drew out an axe. He had been prepared for an emergency. He said nothing, but the toll-gate keeper and the Superintendent did.

No reply came, but chips were soon flying, and within two minutes the axe was back in the wagon, and its owner climbing after it. Gathering up the reins the farmer drove through where the gate had been before the axe began to work.

Now papers are being prepared by the company in a suit against the farmer for damages to the gate. Mr. Tuzeneu says he will fight. His neighbors have rallied to his support, and have already made up a purse to aid him in the battle, and are soliciting subscriptions from all farmers and others who use the pike. The contention which will be raised by the counsel for the farmers is that the occupation of the turnpike by the company is illegal.

It is claimed that the old records show that long before the turnpike company was formed the road existed, and was maintained by the farmers as a free road, and that the company instead of creating a road as most turnpike companies do, simply gobbled an existing road. It is claimed this was illegal.

THE INDIAN LYNCHING.

Wholesale Arrests Promised in the Case of the Two Seminoles Who Were Burned.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Jan. 26.—Deputy United States Marshal Tilghman returned to-night from Pottawatomie County, where he has been for a week investigating the recent burning of the two Seminole Indians. He says that there is no truth in the report of the arrest of some of the lynchers.

The names of a score or more of the mob have been obtained by the officer together with strong evidence. A large number of warrants will be issued at once, and wholesale arrests will be made before the week is out.

He says that almost every member of the mob is a resident of the Indian Territory, and that the arrests will first be made there on a charge of kidnapping and conspiracy, as the murder charge will hold only on the Oklahoma side of the line.

United States Marshal Thompson is daily expecting special instructions from the Department of Justice to assist the county authorities in prosecuting the members of the mob for murder.

The City of Duluth Aground.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 26.—The steamer City of Duluth of this city is reported to-night as being stuck on a bar off St. Joseph, Mich., and pounding heavily. The boat left South Chicago for St. Joseph and Benton Harbor yesterday, and it was said that she struck the bar at the mouth of the river this morning while trying to force her way into the river.

New Freight Line Managers.

BUFFALO, Jan. 26.—Freight line managers were in session in this city to-day. Two appointments of importance were announced, John H. Crawford of St. Louis, formerly General Agent of the Lackawanna line, being appointed General Manager of the same line, and Lafayette Briggs of Chicago receiving the appointment of manager of the Traders' Dispatch.

Amerigo Vespucci Fetes in Italy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Florence, Italy, is to hold a celebration April 28 next in honor of Amerigo Vespucci, the great navigator and the inventor of the quadrant. The United States Consul has been selected to act as President of the Consular Committee.

THE ANTI-PLATT MOVEMENT

Enough Money Provided Last Night for the Needs of the New Organization.

WAYS AND MEANS DISCUSSED

W. H. Kenyon Reports Encouraging Activity—A Heavy Enrollment Hoped For Next Tuesday Night.

The Ways and Means Committee of the Committee of Fifty-three, the new anti-Platt Republican organization in this county, met last night at the temporary headquarters in the St. James Building and discussed plans for the financial support of the movement. The arrangements they perfected were entirely satisfactory from a financial point of view, for enough money was pledged to supply all the needs of the organization. Among those who were added to the committee last night were Warner Miller, Herbert Parsons, Henry Clay Pierey, Samuel McMillan, Charles H. Leland, Clay M. Greene, Eugene Underhill, and Dr. Leonard Weber.

Relative to the condition of the organization, Chairman W. H. Kenyon of the Committee of Fifty-three said:

"There is most encouraging activity on all sides in preparation for the enrollment next Tuesday in all the Assembly Districts of the city. The full Ways and Means Committee had an enthusiastic meeting this evening and made gratifying progress with their work, insuring the success of the enrollment. The old machine is on trial before the Republican voters of this county. It is the product of such abuses of method and administration within the party that the majority of the Republican voters rose in indignant opposition to it last Fall. It capped its 'rule or ruin' career at that time by dividing the anti-Tammany forces and turning over the greater city to Tammany—the political crime of 1897. It seeks now to save itself by yielding to the pressure for a primary election law and trying to lead in that reform. But the Republican voters will not be deceived. The firm stand taken by the Committee of Fifty-three has forced this change of front by the old machine leaders, and a large enrollment next Tuesday and during the ten days thereafter will emphasize and clinch the popular demand.

"But the work of the Committee of Fifty-three goes far beyond that reform. To meet this the old machine raises the cry of harmony, but it doesn't take very much acuteness to see that harmony with a majority of the voters left out is scarcely all that it is cracked up to be. The need of the hour is that the large body of outraged Republicans who will have no more to do with the old machine or with anything that the old machine touches, should be persuaded to take an active part again in party affairs. They have been driven out and alienated by abuses that have existed by the selfish interests that have controlled party councils, and by the political crime of last Fall. To bring them back there must be an absolutely new and clean organization, to which they can return with some hope of keeping it clean.

"The plan of the Committee of Fifty-three is adapted to bring them back by making the Republican organization worthy of them. It should not be antagonized by any but the fallen leaders, whose doom it has sounded. The bogie of two organizations for the time being should cause no sensible man to hesitate, for what would be the advantage of harmony with the majority of the Republican voters left out? The harmony that is alone worth while can be attained only by bringing back the majority of the voters to the party councils, and that can be done only by sloughing off the old organization and raising the level of the new, and that is just what the Committee of Fifty-three is doing. The thick-and-thin machine minority will flock to the new organization as soon as it is demonstrated that the majority of the voters are behind it, and harmony will then transpire and the majority within the party will rule. Meantime the only possible foundations of the only harmony that is at all worth while will have been laid, and so something definite accomplished for the future. In this work the Committee of Fifty-three deserve the support of every fair-minded Republican in the County of New York, and of every Republican who wishes to make the party better than he found it."

The Committee on Enrollment will meet to-morrow night.

MR. WOODRUFF'S BANQUET.

Lieutenant Governor's Guests Protest Against the Wholesale Removal of Kings County Office Holders.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 26.—Lieut. Gov. Woodruff gave a banquet to the Kings County delegation of both houses of the Legislature to-night at which a resolution was drawn up and signed by all the legislators present. In addition to the social side of the gathering, the announced purpose was to protest against the wholesale removal of Kings County office holders by the present municipal authorities of New York. The resolution follows:

"Resolved, That we, the Republican representatives in the Legislature of the State from the County of Kings, declare it to be our purpose to use our best efforts to remedy any defects, technical or otherwise, in the charter, which have been taken advantage of for such unjustifiable purposes in direct violation of the obvious intention of its framers and the Legislature which enacted it into law, and,

"Also declare it to be our purpose to prevent, as far as lies in our power, by such legislation as to us may seem necessary, further subversion of the clear intention and purpose of its provisions."

The resolution is signed by Timothy L. Woodruff, George W. Brush, Julius L. Wieman, H. L. Marshall, E. C. Brennan, A. De Graw, David F. Davis, and George Tiffany.

BROOKLYN LEAGUE ORGANIZING.

Any Citizen of the Borough Eligible for Membership—The Dues $5.

The first step toward the organization of the Brooklyn League was held last night in the Brooklyn Library Building, in Montague Street. The following were appointed a temporary Committee on Organization: Ludwig Nissen, Chairman; Theodore L. Frothingham, Secretary; Frank L. Babbott, Benjamin F. Blair, Max Brill, Herbert F. Gunnison, Edward B. Jordan, John C. Kelley, George T. Moon, James McKeen, ex-Judge Charles Naeher, George Foster Peabody, ex-Judge Hiram R. Steele, Jackson Wallace, and Alfred T. White.

A meeting will be held, probably on Thursday of next week, at the Art Association rooms, in Montague Street, at which this committee will report. It was decided that any citizen of the Borough of Brooklyn shall be eligible for membership, upon election by a Membership Committee and payment of the annual dues—$5. The Organization Committee will act temporarily as a Membership Committee. Quarters will be secured in the Low Building, in Court Street. Edward B. Lent, formerly Secretary of the Brooklyn Civil Service Commission, was appointed Secretary of the league.

New Democratic Club Members.

The crowd at the Democratic Club last night was a large one, among the visitors being Edward I. Rosenfeld, who has contracted to carry the Government relief expedition to Dawson City. The list of propositions for membership at the club last night was as follows: Charles White Trippe, Leander Richardson, John Weber, Sigo Myers, Samuel Haas, Frederick G. Potter, William P. Rinckhoff, Edward V. Loew, Francis T. A. Jenkins, James F. Mathews; non-residents—Edward Hoos, Allan L. McDermott, Robert Davis, John Mullen, and William Heller, Jersey City; Lawrence Fagan, Hoboken; William K. Niver, Syracuse.

The Tennessee Senatorship.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 26.—The Democratic caucus took seventeen ballots to-night for United States Senator, but made no nomination. The last ballot gave McMillin, 35; Taylor, 28, and Turley, 27. In the joint convention of the two branches of the Legislature to-day G. N. Tillman, Republican, received 35 votes, McMillin, 5; Taylor, 2, and Turley, 3. The Democratic members scattered their votes in order to prevent an election.

PRIMARY ELECTION REFORM.

Law Committee of the City Club Preparing a Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—Pending the appointment of a joint special committee from the Judiciary Committees of both houses to consider the Primary Election bills already introduced, no legislative action is expected in the matter. The friends of primary reform are not inactive in the meantime, however.

Assemblyman Weekes said to-day that, as a result of the conference held at the City Club last Friday night, at which all the Citizens' Union members of the Legislature were present, the Law Committee of the City Club is now engaged in drawing up a primary election bill, which will be submitted to Gov. Black as representing the reform sentiment on that subject.

"I think it more than likely," said Mr. Weekes, "that this bill when completed will be a modification of the measure proposed at the City Club conference by Mayor Hotchkiss of Buffalo, with whose suggestions the members there present were greatly pleased. It will agree in many particulars with the bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Hill of Erie, though it will be less complicated. The idea is to bring the primaries to the people instead of undertaking to bring the people to the primaries, by having a registration and enrollment all in one."

Mr. Brennan of Kings says he expects to introduce this week a primary bill of his own, which will meet the Governor's ideas as to brevity. He says he has not yet decided on the details of his bill, but that it will incorporate to a considerable extent the primary system now prevailing in Buffalo.

BOY KILLED ON A TRESTLE.

Woman Who Jumped When the Train Was Upon Her May Not Recover.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 26.—Mrs. Lizzie King and her neighbor's son, Frank Carey, twelve years old, were run down by the northbound Burlington express shortly after 8 o'clock this morning. The remains of the lad, mangled almost beyond recognition, lie on a marble slab in the Morgue, and the woman is in the City Hospital so maimed and injured that the doctors scarcely hope that she will recover.

They were crossing a high trestle over Highland Creek, making their way slowly over the ice-covered timbers, when they heard the loud shriek of a locomotive whistle. A train was upon them. Mrs. King jumped. While the lad watched her, horrified, the engine struck him.

ENGLISH OFFER TO NICARAGUA.

Atlas Steamship Company Wants to Buy Railroad and Steamboat Lines.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, (via Galveston, Texas,) Jan. 26.—Mr. L. Wichmann, the agent of the English corporation, the Atlas Steamship Company, Limited, offers the Nicaraguan Government a large sum in silver pesos, advanced from London sources, for Nicaragua's railway and steamboat system from ocean to ocean, with a view of obtaining for the company connected interocean transportation across the country, including the canal route. The Government is considering the offer. Congress gives its approval to the parcels post contract with France.

The question of continuing the grants to the so-called London Bank of Central America (Bank of Nicaragua) is still under discussion. It is not probable that these will be annulled.

RUSSIANS DIE UNATTENDED.

Settlers in North Dakota Scourged with Scarlet Fever.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 26.—A terrible epidemic of scarlet fever is raging among Russians in Logan and McIntosh counties. These two counties are peopled largely with Russians of the poorer class, who migrated to this country within the past two years, and have been busy finding homes and erecting houses.

It is stated, on the authority of State Senator Wishik, that there have been 300 deaths within the past month in McIntosh County, which has a voting population of 700. The deaths have all been of children of Russian settlers. Among the women the epidemic is always accompanied with great fatality, for the reason that they have no doctors, and take no precaution in sanitation or cleanliness. No doctor is nearer than fifty miles, and he is never summoned except on the warrant of the State authorities, when an epidemic becomes so violent as to attract the attention of the State. The settlers where the disease exists are ignorant, and said to be strangely apathetic to the results of illness, believing that if fated to die no treatment will cure sick persons.

THE ENDICOTT DIVORCE CASE.

Charges Against Mrs. Wadsworth and Miss Woodhouse Dismissed.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 26.—This was a sort of clearing-up day in the Endicott divorce case, which has stirred Plainfield society to its depths, because George W. Endicott, the defendant, is the fashionable physician of that city, and because in her suit the wife alleged that Mrs. Charles Wadsworth was one of the women responsible for her unhappiness. Mrs. Wadsworth was a leader in Plainfield society. The other co-respondents were trained nurses and servants.

Vice Chancellor Stevens, who has heard the case, has dismissed the charges against Mrs. Wadsworth and those against Miss Nannie Woodhouse, a nurse. The plaintiff abandoned the charges made against Miss Agnes McDonnell. This left the names of Miss Frances Ford and Miss Louisa Wells in the case.

The hearing to-day was to permit rebuttal of testimony taken at the New York hearing.

Upon the close of the testimony Mr. McCarter for Mrs. Endicott began the review and summing up. The case will close to-morrow morning.

DE STANLEYS HELD FOR ASSAULT

Coachman Jopson's Assailants Arraigned in Elizabeth, N. J.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 26.—Percy De Stanley, his sister Mabel, William Drumpelman, and Frederick Tier, all of Rahway, were to-day arraigned in the Union County Court before Judge McCormick to plead to indictments found against them for aggravated assault on Alfred Jopson, the Astoria-Waldorf coachman, who was lured to Rahway on Nov. 29 last by means of an anonymous letter and thrashed.

While the De Stanley family were returning from Europe, Jopson, who was coming to this country, made their acquaintance. It is alleged he claimed to be a member of the Royal Hussars, and became a suitor for the hand of Miss De Stanley. Percy De Stanley wrote to England, and he claimed he received information that Jopson was an impostor. Jopson had gone to New York in the meantime, but a letter was sent to him, and he came here, only to be set upon, it is alleged, by Miss De Stanley's brothers and his friends. The beating laid him up in the hospital for some weeks.

The defendants pleaded not guilty to the indictments, and were each held under $200 bonds to await trial on Feb. 3.

Six Business Failures in Lynn.

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 26.—Six failures of business concerns occurred in this city yesterday. M. Butman, clothier, who has been in business in this city for thirty-five years and for a long time has been located in Central Square, assigned. James J. Lemon, dealer in boots and shoes, Market Street, who has been in business for twenty years, made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. Mr. Lemon called all the creditors together and placed in their hands all his bank books, bills receivable, and property, and walked from the store. The other failures were the Arthur Shoe Company; Carroll & Grinnell, men's furnishings, Union Street; F. R. Barnard, jeweler; and "Harry, the Clothier," John C. Hickey, manager. The assets and liabilities in all the cases are as yet unknown.

Postal Savings Banks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to-day had under consideration the advisability of establishing a system of postal savings banks in the United States. The discussion was general, and the only conclusion reached was that Senators Mason and Butler should prepare a bill which could be used as a basis for future deliberations. This was done because there was a large number of measures before the committee all looking to the same end. It is intended that the bill to be prepared by Messrs. Mason and Butler shall supplant all these.

CARBONE MAY BE SAVED

Alexander Ciaramello Confesses the Murder for Which His Cousin Was Convicted.

HE KILLED NATALIO BROGNO

After the Murder Ciaramello Fled to New Jersey and Was Tracked for Four Weeks by a Detective—Carbone Under Sentence of Death.

By the confession of Alexander Ciaramello his cousin, Angelo Carbone, now in the death chamber at Sing Sing Prison, convicted of the murder of Natalio Brogno, has in all probability been saved from the electric chair. He was sentenced to be executed in the week beginning Feb. 7, but the case had been appealed, and a stay would probably have been granted.

A telegram was handed to the prisoner last evening. He took it and gazed at it blankly. He could not understand it. Then an interpreter took it from his hands and read: "Be quiet. Alexander Ciaramello has been arrested." Carbone stood silent for a moment, looking at it as if he could not believe that it was true. Then he burst into tears and cried out that he was saved. The message was from his brother, Nicolo.

Ciaramello was caught yesterday morning in Baltimore by Detective Petrosini, who had tracked him about for nearly a month. When confronted with the evidence against him he broke down, and made a full confession. He handed to the detective the knife with which he committed the crime, and agreed to return to this city without the formality of requisition papers. As soon as the news of his arrest was received here steps were taken to secure a new trial for the condemned man.

Detective Petrosini reached this city at 10:30 o'clock last night with Ciaramello. The prisoner was taken to Police Headquarters, where he was placed in a cell for the night.

The trial of Angelo Carbone was one of the quickest on record for such a crime. It took eight hours to convict him, and the jury was out less than an hour. He was charged with stabbing Brogno to death in Leonard Street, near Centre, on Sept. 12 last. Not one of the prosecution's witnesses testified that he had seen the defendant kill Brogno, and he was convicted principally on the evidence of two women, who had seen him jump on the man after the fatal wound had been made. Joseph Carbone, the defendant's nephew, swore on the stand that he had seen Ciaramello commit the murder.

The prisoner was convicted, not because it was shown clearly that he had done the killing, but because it was proved to the satisfaction of the jury that he had aided in committing the crime by the evidence that he had attacked Brogno after he had been stabbed. Consequently there is still a possibility that he will have to suffer the death penalty.

In passing sentence, Justice Smyth said the case should be an example to many of the defendant's countrymen who were too prone to commit crimes of that sort. Carbone, when asked if he had anything to say, said, through an interpreter: "Your Honor, why should I, who am innocent, be obliged to die as an example to others." He protested his innocence in such a way that there were many in the courtroom who began to believe that he had been unjustly convicted.

A few days after the trial Ambrose H. Purdy, the prisoner's lawyer, procured affidavits from several persons who claimed that Ciaramello had confessed the crime. After the murder he fled to New Jersey, where it is claimed he told several persons that he had committed the crime. He drifted finally to Dover, Del., where Detective Petrosini heard of him. He left Dover before Petrosini got there, and went to Philadelphia. The detective followed him from place to place, until he caught him.

HARVARD'S ATHLETICS.

Gen. Bancroft and Theodore Roosevelt Speak at Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 26.—An enthusiastic meeting was held this evening in Sanders Theatre for the purpose of organizing the Athletic Association of Harvard graduates. Gen. W. A. Bancroft, '78, presided, and addresses were made by Gen. Bancroft and Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. It was by far the largest gathering of graduates interested in athletics that has ever come together in Cambridge.

After the speeches were over the report of the Committee on Organization was presented by C. F. Adams, '88, and a constitution was adopted. The meeting then proceeded to ballot for the Executive Committee of twenty-four members, and the following were unanimously elected: A. G. Hodges, '74, New York; W. A. Bancroft, '78, Cambridge; E. D. Brandegee, '81, Utica; George B. Morrison, '88, Boston; Roland W. Boyden, '85, Beverly, Mass.; J. J. Storrow, '85, Boston; A. P. Gardiner, '96, Hamilton; W. A. Brooks, Jr., '87, Boston; A. F. Holden, '88, Salt Lake; J. H. Sears, '89, New York; E. C. Storrow, '89, Boston; Kellogg Fairbanks, '90, Chicago; J. P. Hutchison, '90, Philadelphia; A. J. Cumnock, '91, New York; Nicholas Longworth, '91, Cincinnati; J. P. Lee, '91, New York; F. N. Watriss, '92, New York; A. J. Dibblee, '98, San Francisco; L. A. Frothingham, '93, Boston; B. G. Waters, '94, Boston; R. D. Wrenn, '95, New York; N. W. Bingham, Jr., '95, Cambridge; D. D. Scannell, '97, Boston, and E. N. Wrightington, '97, Boston.

A GREAT COCKING MAIN.

Massachusetts Birds Defeated by Chicagoans—Heavy Betting.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Chicago birds defeated the Eastern representatives yesterday in one of the greatest cocking mains ever held in the West. The cocks were furnished by John Mackin of this city and Frank Casey of Blackstone, Mass.

The latter was accompanied by about a dozen men from Boston, who were anxious to back his birds. The main was for $5,000, and large amounts were wagered upon each battle. It is said the Eastern men lost over $5,000 in bets on the result.

On account of threatened prosecution by the Illinois Humane Society, which offered a reward for information, the battles were fought at Antioch, about forty miles from this city.

Naval Cadets to Row Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—Manager Sinkler of the Pennsylvania crew to-night received an acceptance from the crew of the Naval Academy at Annapolis for a three-mile race on May 20 over the course on the Severn River.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

2:15 A. M.—2,006 First Avenue, Evirnio Mario; slight damage.

3:25 A. M.—327 East Fifty-fourth Street, Herman Ango; damage, $1,000.

5 P. M.—84 Eldridge Street, Louis Cohen; no damage.

6:25 P. M.—113 East Eighty-first Street, Leo Lipman; damage, $25.

7 P. M.—406 East Fifteenth Street, Amelia Loys; damage, $25.

7:30 P. M.—633 King's Bridge Road, John Rittery; damage slight.

7:35.—169 West Eighty-first Street; damage, $1,200.

10:40 P. M.—677 Broadway, Tilley Haynes; damage, $10.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

8:45 P. M.—Stable, Sprague Street, Tottenville; William Sprague, owner; damage, $400.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MEDINA, N. Y., Jan. 26.—The flour, saw, and cider mills of Mrs. A. S. Smith, at Jedo, west of this place, were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $15,000.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Jan. 26.—A fire which started in the clothing store of William Hire in the new three-story business block of Mrs. J. D. Johnson, on South Laurel Street, gutted the store and also damaged the stock of A. Soul & Co., in the piano and bicycle store adjoining. The damage is estimated at $20,000, partly covered by insurance.

ROMANELLI CAME TO GRIEF.

Police Station Bootblack Locked Up for Stealing a Revolver.

Another dishonest bootblack in a police station came to grief last night in the person of Dominick Romanelli, eighteen years old, of 80 Thompson Street.

For two years past he has earned $25 a month as assistant bootblack in the Leonard Street Police Station. Two weeks ago Policeman Edward Higgin left his revolver in one of the rooms, and it was gone when he returned to look for it.

Detective Sheridan found it in the People's Loan Office, in Canal Street, where Romanelli had pawned it for $1.50. The theft was discovered through James Chevanini, a district messenger boy, of 68 Thompson Street, who first tried to pawn it in the same place.

Romanelli was arrested and locked up last night by the detective.

"A BIT OF A LORD" IN JAIL.

Leonard Forsythe Locked Up on a Charge of Vagrancy.

A man with clothes much the worse for wear called at the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station last night and asked for lodging. He told the Sergeant he was Leonard Forsythe, forty-six years old, no occupation. His English accent led the Sergeant to make inquiry what his trade or profession had been on the other side, and he replied: "I was a bit of a lord over there."

'The Sergeant made other inquiries, but learned nothing. The man was searched and locked up on the charge of vagrancy. When the doorman asked him if he had a knife he said: "No, but I wish I had."

"What would you do? Commit suicide?" asked the doorman.

"That I would, and quickly, too," replied the voluntary prisoner. He seems to have a good education.

OFFICE BOYS' UNION BOOMS.

It Languished Till a Genius Suggested a Baseball Club.

The office boys who have been trying to get up a union with the view of improving their condition and demanding better wages have hit upon a novel idea to boom their organization. The promoters of the union had been holding repeated meetings, but have had indifferent success, as few joined.

Then one of the promoters, after scratching his head, exclaimed, "Say, fellows, I've got an idea. Lets get up a baseball club, an' you'll see de blokes come tumbling in."

"Yes, dat's de racket," shouted the rest in chorus. "Lets get up de club, an' we'll be in de push like de rest of de athletic clubs, an' dey'll put our pictures in de papers."

So the Young Seneca Baseball Club was organized, and "Jakey" Broad was elected President, and "Ike" Rosenberg mascot. Louis Goldberger, office boy at the cloakmakers' headquarters, was made general organizer.

At the next meeting of the new union about fifty new members had been added, and one of the orators of the occasion said: "Soon de bosses won't be able to scold us fer showin' up ten minutes late, for we'll tell dem dat we've got de great Young Senecas to back us up."

THE AYRSHIRE BREEDERS.

Association Holds Its Twenty-third Annual Meeting and Elects Officers.

The Ayrshire Breeders' Association held its twenty-third annual meeting yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The officers of the association were re-elected, as follows:

President—L. S. Drew of South Burlington, Vt.; Vice Presidents—Obadiah Brown, Providence, R. I.; H. R. C. Watson, Brandon, Vt.; B. G. Sears, Blooming Grove, N. Y., and John Stewart, Elburn, Ill.; Secretary and Editor—C. M. Winslow, Brandon, Vt.; Treasurer—Henry E. Smith, Enfield, R. I. S. M. Wells of Wethersfield, Conn., and J. O. Magie of Elizabeth, N. J., were also re-elected as members of the Executive Committee for three years.

There are nearly 200 breeders in the association, and about 20,000 head of cattle are recorded in the herd book at present. The association has $2,700 in its treasury, and no debts.

There is general complaint among breeders of fine cattle that railroad rates on live stock are too high, and in many cases prohibitive. On motion of J. D. W. French of North Andover, Mass., the Executive Committee was directed to co-operate with committees of other associations in trying to secure lower rates.

It was also decided to continue "home dairy tests," and where dairy tests are conducted at fair grounds, the association will pay one-half the expense involved.

The next annual meeting will be held in New York, some time next January.

WOULD REMOVE "BART'S" SPINE.

Roosevelt's Frequent Visitor Sped Away at the Awful Threat.

On the sidewalk at Sixty-third Street and Columbus Avenue late last night a man lay groaning when Patrolman John Mangin passed that way. When the policeman asked what ailed him, the man said:

"A bloke insulted a lady; I smashed him, and he biffed me. Me back is broken."

He seemed to suffer, so the policeman had him taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

As soon as they got sight of the sufferer in the hospital, one of the physicians exclaimed, "It's Bart, again."

"That's right," the man answered.

Then for the benefit of the others the surgeon explained: "He's a malingerer."

But the patient insisted: "I'm not; I'm a fireman."

Six times during the last year, the surgeon explained, the man has been in the hospital. Each time he had the same story to tell of the "insulted lady." Four of the times he rode in an ambulance, and walked away five minutes after it reached the hospital. His own diagnoses have been a broken jaw, heart trouble, cramps, concussion of the brain, broken leg, and broken arm. At the hospital nothing could ever be found wrong with him, and he always left in deep disgust after the examination. The man is Bartholomew Sullivan. He is twenty-nine years old, and lives at 115 West Sixty-second Street.

Last night he was hammered on the back with a chunk of wood, but when the ambulance surgeon suggested cutting out his spine he evidently forgot that he had been carried in, and dashed down the hospital steps and sped away in the

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Continuation in the Senate of the Debate on the Teller Silver Resolution.

ITS AUTHOR INTERROGATED

Mr. Lodge Asks Him Why He Will Not Support an Amendment Drawn in Words Taken from His Own Speech.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The day in the Senate was given up to further consideration of the Teller resolution providing that Government bonds may be redeemed in silver.

The debate was opened by Mr. Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.,) the author of the resolution. He said he would permit no man to excel him in honor or in good faith.

"I would do nothing," he said, "that would bring about such a condition of affairs as would be disgraceful, whatever the opinion of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar) may be of my opinions or convictions. The Massachusetts Senator tried to make it appear that my position was on a parallel with the making of a ten-dollar piece out of a copper cent. Such a proposition I do not advance, and I do not think it would find much support in this or any other legislative body."

Mr. Teller said he would be willing to retire from public life if by so doing he could bring about an international bimetallic agreement.

Mr. Fairbanks (Rep., Ind.,) asked Mr. Teller whether the present Secretary of the Treasury was now paying out only gold in liquidation of the bonded obligations of the Government.

"I don't know," replied Mr. Teller, "what the Secretary of the Treasury is doing. My relations with the present Administration are not such as to enable me to obtain information of its acts."

Being further pressed by Mr. Fairbanks, Mr. Teller said his belief was that the Administration was paying the interest on coin obligations of the Government, no such obligations themselves having matured, in gold.

"I have absolute information," retorted Mr. Fairbanks, "that the Administration is paying the obligations I refer to in legal-tender notes. On Jan. 1 $29,000,000 of bonds matured, and I am informed by the Secretary of the Treasury that these bonds were paid not in gold, not in silver, but in legal-tender notes."

"If that be so," said Mr. Teller, "we might as well discontinue this debate and take a vote upon the pending resolution now."

Teller Tired of Sophistry.

The point has been reached, Mr. Teller thought, when the effort was being made by the National Administration to put the country on a gold basis. He thought there had been too much sophistry and evasion upon the financial question among those who had discussed it during the past twenty years, and in his opinion the time had arrived for all parties to walk squarely up to the cannon's mouth of the question and deal fairly and honestly with themselves and the people.

At the conclusion of Mr. Teller's speech, Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) called attention to some statements in criticism of an amendment to the pending resolution offered by him yesterday. The amendment declared that the obligations of the United States should be paid "in the money that is the highest money of the world," in gold, or its equivalent in gold, whether that be silver or paper.

Mr. Lodge inquired whether Mr. Teller was in favor of that amendment.

"Well, I shall vote against it," replied the Colorado Senator.

Mr. Lodge insisted upon knowing whether Mr. Teller did or did not think the amendment a proper principle for Congress to lay down.

Mr. Teller still held that the Government and the Government's creditors ought to abide by contracts made.

"I desired to know," said Mr. Lodge, "what the Senator from Colorado thought of my amendment because I copied it word for word from a speech made by the Senator in which he declared that every dollar this Government owes will be paid in the money that is the highest money of the world, in gold or its equivalent in gold, whether that be silver or paper."

Mr. Lodge thought that if the Senator from Colorado (Teller) believed that his statement was accurate when he made it, he ought not now to object to supporting it with his voice and vote.

Mr. Teller replied that hehad never advocated the payment of the Government's obligations in a depreciated currency, and did not now.

Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.) followed in a speech in which he maintained the position he took yesterday that the question under discussion was not one of law, but one of honor and integrity. He said the advocates of the pending resolution maintained that by a crime, the price of silver had been reduced until the silver in a dollar was worth only 44 cents, yet the same Senators who made the charge of that "crime" advocated the payment of the Government's obligations in this depreciated money—money that had been depreciated, as they alleged, by crime.

Mr. Hoar said that it had been made evident by the statements of the Senator from Arkansas, (Berry,) to whom he referred as an "honest, stalwart old Confederate, who was willing to walk up to the cannon's mouth," of the pending question, that it was the purpose of the silver men to go into the campaign of 1900 and declare it to be right and honest to pay obligations in forty-cent dollars and to stigmatize as "grabbers" and "robbers" those who differed from them upon the honesty of such a policy.

The Colorado Senator, when he rose to begin his speech, Mr. Hoar said, expressed a desire to resent something. In fact he was always resenting something.

Colorado Senator Ridiculed.

Mr. Teller rose to call Mr. Hoar's attention to another statement, and when he had done so Mr. Hoar ridiculed him by likening him to the small boy who was asked what the cost of eleven pounds of beef would be at 7 cents a pound and replied: "You can't get no beef at no such price."

In the course of his remarks Mr. Hoar referred incidentally to the present industrial situation in New England and its relation to the Dingley tariff law. He was satisfied that the industrial trouble in New England was not due to the operation of the tariff law, but to quite different causes. He was glad, and the people of New England were glad, of the industrial prosperity of South Carolina, Alabama, and Georgia, but he did hold that the people of New England did not want to be brought into competition with communities where long hours were the rule in industrial establishments and where child labor was employed in the factories. He said that these practices were not known in New England, where limit hours for workmen and no child labor were provided for by law. Competition upon a basis of equality of laws would be welcomed by New England. "Our policy," said Mr. Hoar, "is not bounded by State lines. We are New England men, but we, above all, are Americans."

Mr. Hoar was followed by Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) in an address in opposition to the pending resolution. Mr. Platt said that he had been endeavoring since the opening of debate to ascertain what the purpose of the advocates of the pending resolution was in pressing it, but he had been unable to do so.

"Unless it means something more now," said Mr. Platt, "than it meant twenty years ago, there is absolutely no reason for its passage. It is old and moldy. It had no force or effect in law in 1878, and it would have no force or effect now.

"If this resolution means anything, it means the free and unlimited coinage of silver. If that is so, with our $450,000,000 of silver already coined, the friends of this resolution ought to present a resolution declaring it to be the correct policy of this Government that it should embark upon the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

"If the country is to be told that this Senate is in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, provided this resolution pass, it is not fair that the proposition should be presented in this form. Our Democratic friends ought to present a free-coinage resolution, and pin their faith to it. I do not believe that such a resolution could pass this body."

Mr. Platt declared that it was the purpose of the advocates of the resolution to override the solemn declaration of Congress that the parity of gold and silver coins should be maintained.

The People's Trouble and Misery.

"The Senator from Nevada (Stewart) talks about trouble and misery among the people," said Mr. Platt, "but when this Government has, according to the advocates of the pending resolution, been given two measures of value—measures that mean two things—the misery and trouble we now have will be as nothing compared with what they will then be. Such a condition would be worse than pestilence and famine combined."

In the course of a brief colloquy between Mr. Platt, on the one side, and Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) and Mr. Tillman, (Pop., S. C.,) Mr. Platt stated this country now had bimetallism.

To this Mr. Chandler took exception, saying that any definition of bimetallism which omitted the free coinage of both metals at a ratio fixed by law was not only incorrect but obsolete.

Mr. Platt thought Mr. Chandler was endeavoring to amend a definition which had stood for a hundred years. Bimetallism meant simply the use of two metals at a fixed ratio as money, and did not contemplate the free and unlimited coinage of both. Mr. Platt challenged Mr. Chandler to produce any recognized authority which included free coinage in the definition of bimetallism.

Mr. Daniel (Va.) followed Mr. Platt, speaking in support of the resolution. Mr. Daniel maintained that it was not in violation of public faith, as had been suggested by the Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Hoar,) to pay the bonds of the United States in silver at the option of the Government. The bulk of the outstanding bonds had been secured from the United States at a reduction in price, and he maintained that any payment of those bonds in the coin of this country would amply repay the holders. He expressed the belief that if the conditions were reversed between the bondholders and the Government, the former would certainly take advantage of any contract favorable to them. Mr. Daniel held therefore that the Government was fully justified in law and in morals in enforcing its contract if there was any advantage in it for the Government.

Mr. Daniel asked Mr. Hoar whether he thought the $387,000,000 of silver certificates ought, as an essential to the Nation's honor, to be redeemed in gold.

Mr. Hoar replied that if such redemption was necessary to maintain the parity of gold and silver in coin he would answer "Yes," but no such subtle comprehensive question could be answered briefly.

Daniel's View of the Resolution.

Mr. Daniel maintained that if the experiment of free coinage of silver were tried the parity of the metals, silver and gold, would be restored. His contention was, he said, sustained by the philosophic deductions from the history of finance.

"I maintain here and now," said Mr. Daniel, "that every silver dollar that would be operated on by this resolution would be the peer of every gold dollar."

In response to an inquiry by Mr. Aldrich as to the intent of the pending resolution, Mr. Daniel said that he had for twenty years been an advocate of the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

"To sum up and put it distinctly," said Mr. Daniel, "the Government of the United States has 456,000,000 of standard silver dollars. These are represented by a mass of certificates. There is no law providing for the redemption of a single one of these dollars or one of these certificates in gold, but all of them are equal to gold. The pending resolution does not hint at any proposition to give to the Government's creditor anything but a one-hundred-cent dollar."

At the close of Mr. Daniel's speech, the Senate went into executive session, and ten minutes later adjourned.

POSTAL DEBATE IN HOUSE.

Discussion of the Order Reducing the Carrier Service—Post Office Department Blamed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—There was a sharp debate in the House to-day due to the failure of the Senate to place in the Urgent Deficiency bill an appropriation for the continuation of the mail carrier service until July 1.

Mr. Bromwell, (Rep., Ohio,) who started the debate, said it was well known that an order had been issued to cut down the carrier service Feb. 1. The order had been suspended in the hope that an appropriation would be made in the Deficiency bill, but as the Senate had declined to make the appropriation, the order probably would go into effect. Mr. Bromwell proceeded to comment on the discrimination against certain cities, notably Cincinnati, in the matter of carrier service. In some cities there were as high as eight deliveries. He thought deliveries in excess of five, possibly four, were unnecessary.

Mr. Quigg, (Rep., N. Y.,) in reply, maintained that the mail deliveries in New York City were absolutely necessary to get the mail out of and into the General Office in that city. He denounced as a piece of folly and absurd parsimony the spirit which had cut down the appropriation in the current law. The big cities of the country, he said, were all in a state of agitation because of an attempt to save a paltry $160,000.

Mr. Belknap, (Rep., Ill.,) Mr. Adams, (Rep., Penn.,) and other members representing large cities, all protested against the reduction in the carrier service. They had been overwhelmed, they said, with protests.

Mr. Alexander (Rep., N. Y.) declared that Buffalo, which had already insufficient service, was threatened with a reduction of nine in her carrier service. Congress was voting away millions of dollars and was now hesitating and haggling over $160,000.

Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.,) made a humorous speech, contrasting the conditions down in his district, where the inhabitants went six or eight miles for their mails and paid the same postage for the privilege as did the inhabitants of the big metropolitan cities who had their mail delivered free six or eight times a day. As the Government was obliged to economize in order to keep the expenditures down to the receipts he thought it could not be done better than by cutting off two or three deliveries a day at the big trade centres.

Mr. Loud, (Rep., Cal.,) Chairman of the Post Office Committee, made a somewhat sensational speech. He was very hoarse, and could with difficulty speak above a whisper. Only the circumstances of the case could induce him to attempt to say anything to-day.

The question presented, Mr. Loud said, was one far greater than the simple one of a delivery more or less in New York or Chicago. The statements of the gentleman from New York (Quigg) were absolutely false and unfounded. That gentleman had been having himself interviewed, charging that he (Loud) was responsible for the existing predicament; that he (Loud) had defied Congress and the Post Office, and had forced the department to cut off the carriers.

"Such criticism," said Mr. Loud, "is beneath my contempt. The charge is made that the Post Office Appropriation bill this year carried $160,000 below the estimates. I know the officials of the Post Office Department back that charge, but I assert that it is false."

"Then you allege falsehood against the officials of the department?" interrupted Mr. Quigg.

"Let him take it who can bear it," responded Mr. Loud.

Mr. Loud proceeded to affirm that the Post Office officials had, contrary to law, appointed 280 additional carriers and created a prospective deficiency of $160,000. He said, further, that in the face of an appropriation of $75,000 for incidental expenses, $107,000 had been spent in six months. Over $50,000 of the reported deficiency belonged in that account.

Mr. Loud urged members not to be so carried away by passion over the possible loss of a carrier or two as to yield the last vestige of their power of circumscribing the acts of the executive branches of the Government. The perpetuity of the legislative branch of the Government was involved in this postal matter.

In conclusion, Mr. Loud appealed to members to let the whole question come up regularly in its own time when, he said, he would be ready to discuss the whole subject. Meantime, he declared, the service could not possibly suffer until June.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) said there was ample time to provide for the carrier service in the General Deficiency bill. He had heard that four months ago unauthorized increases in the carrier service had been made and that then Postmasters had been informed that unless pressure could be brought to bear for the passage of a deficiency appropriation they would be cut off Feb. 1. He had heard this; he did not allege it.

Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.,) said he cared nothing about the controversy between Assistant Postmaster General Heath and certain members of the House. He wanted to know whether the carrier service was to suffer. He was assured that it would not, and on this assurance the debate subsided.

INDIAN BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Proposition to Cut Out the Carlisle School Appropriation Rejected.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The House today, in Committee of the Whole, disposed of ten pages of the Indian Appropriation bill. The amendment offered by Mr. Smith of Arizona to strike out the appropriation for the Carlisle Indian School was rejected.

In the course of the debate on the bill Mr. Kelley (Dem., S. D.,) offered an amendment to increase the number of Indian pupils at Flandreau, S. D., to 300 and to increase the appropriation therefor $16,000. The amendment was defeated. When a little later the number of pupils provided for at the Salem, Oregon, school was increased by fifty, Mr. Kelley became angry and scolded at Mr. Sherman and Mr. Cannon for looking with favor upon an amendment offered by a member on the Republican side of the House.

Mr. Cannon replied good-naturedly, but referred to Mr. Kelley as a "bantam rooster," and usually a "rather good-looking, amiable man."

Mr. Kelley evidently was nettled, and he retorted with considerable bitterness. So far as physical characteristics went, he said, he thought Mr. Cannon might make as respectable a looking rooster as himself. To this he added:

"I may not have had the legislative experience of the gentleman from Illinois; neither, I thank God, have I as yet learned ruffianism, blackguardism, and ungentlemanly conduct. I grant that he is an adept at cheese-paring, but when it comes to Danville, Ill., he wants everything in sight."

Mr. Cannon did not make any reply to this assault.

Justice J. McKenna Takes His Seat.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Joseph McKenna took his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States to-day as an Associate Justice. The official ceremony inducting him into this important office consumed less than four minutes.

INTERNATIONAL BANK BILL.

Senate Committee Authorizes Mr. Foraker to Introduce a Measure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day considered informally the bill authorizing the incorporation of the International Bank, and Senator Foraker was authorized to introduce a bill on behalf of the committee.

In most respects, the bill agreed upon is identical with the House bill, but there are some important differences. One of these increases the period of succession from twenty to fifty years. Another change authorizes the institution to purchase shares of foreign corporations. Branch offices in Mexico, the West Indies, and Central America are made obligatory, instead of optional, as in the House bill. A failure to comply with this provision will work the forfeiture of the charter.

PRESIDENT FILLS OFFICES.

Richard C. Parsons, Jr., for Second Secretary of the Embassy at Rome.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Second Secretary of the Embassy at Rome, Italy—RICHARD C. PARSONS, Jr., of Ohio.

Attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee—ABRAM M. TILLMAN of Tennessee.

Navy—Lieutenant Junior Grade J. G. DOYLE to be a Lieutenant; the Rev. WILLIAM T. HELMS of New Jersey to be a Chaplain in the navy.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed as follows:

New Jersey—Chatham, Ezra E. Ferris, Sr.; Lebanon, Henry A. Allen.

New York—Axton, Louis De Lancett; Bangor, N. W. Lawrence; Lindley, Charles Kaplin; Ozone Park, George L. Hitchcock; Redford, Abram Facto.

Congressional Notes.

The Senate yesterday confirmed George E. Roberts of Iowa as Director of the Mint.

Both House and Senate yesterday agreed to the report of the conferrecs on the Urgent Deficiency bill.

The House Committee on Territories yesterday reported the Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma Statehood bills by a vote of 8 to 3.

The President has signed the bill accepting the invitation of Norway to attend the International Fisheries Exposition at Bergen from May to September, 1898.

As an act of international courtesy, the Ways and Means Committee yesterday agreed to report favorably a bill exempting from duty a set of bells given by the Czar of Russia to the Russian Church at Bridgeport, Conn.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) secured the adoption of a resolution calling upon the Attorney General for a report whether there have been recent violations of the Constitution in Louisiana by the exclusion from service on juries in the United States courts of duly qualified citizens on account of color.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle and Representatives Sperry and Henry of Connecticut argued before the House Committee on Territories yesterday in advocacy of the Sperry bill disapproving an act of the New Mexico Legislature requiring deposits by fire insurance companies doing business in that territory.

FIXING ON A CURRENCY BILL.

House Committee Undertakes to Have Each Member Define His Views, but the Motion Is Withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The House Committee on Banking and Currency met today, but after a brief session did not take action toward reporting any currency bill. Considerable interest attached to the meeting, in view of the recent extended hearings and of the present monetary meeting at Indianapolis. At the outset Mr. Johnson of Indiana, who is regarded as favorable to the Monetary Commission bill, secured the adoption of a resolution for a statement from each member as to his position on the general question of a revision of the currency.

Mr. Brosius of Pennsylvania was the first one called upon, and he stated that he was not ready to define his views on so broad a proposition. As the inquiry promised to lead to some differences Mr. Johnson withdrew the motion, with a view to having the Republican members canvass the subject among themselves later.

The committee then adjourned until next Wednesday, and the Republican members went into secret session, with a view of reaching some common understanding, if possible.

ATTACK ON THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Chief Clerk Bailey Submits a Letter to the Senate Committee Arraigning the Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Rev. E. D. Bailey, chief clerk of the Examiners' Office, Civil Service Commission, submitted some sensational testimony at to-day's session of the Senate civil service investigating committee. It was a sequel to the charges he made Monday of intimidation and interference by the commission with his testimony. He called attention to the bitter attack made on him then by President Proctor of the commission. In a letter which he made public at the instance of the committee, addressed to Theodore Roosevelt, then New York Police Commissioner, now Assistant Secretary of the Navy, the commission was severely criticised.

Mr. Bailey, in his letter, says the business of the commission is in the greatest confusion, and is becoming more and more demoralized for want of intelligent management. He then tells of a number of temporary appointments which were authorized and made permanent after ninety days, while requisitions have remained unacted on for months.

"The engineer service at large has made requisitions to fill hundreds of places," he says, "and no provision has yet been made to meet the demands. A number of appointments in the Sub-Treasury at New York have been made since the classification without examination. No attempt has been made to meet the needs of the Ordnance Department, and irregularities and questionable appointments have been so numerous that the rules have almost lost their force, and the alleged law of necessity is regnant and a want of uniformity exists in all the business of the commission and the greatest uncertainty prevails. The subordinates cannot do their work with confidence because all precedents, practices, and principles are abandoned and new ones substituted."

President Proctor made a statement to the committee regarding the charges that he and the commission had sought to intimidate Witness Bailey. He said that when he had spoken to Mr. Bailey and told him that hitherto no one had been subpoenaed by the Chairman of the committee except those who were antagonistic to the commission he had then in his possession a duplicate copy of the communication to Mr. Roosevelt, submitted to-day. It was furnished him by a United States Senator, and he did not know the author at the time. He had stated that he had wished any one having a knowledge of wrongdoing in the commission would state all the facts, but there was a line to be drawn between that and a subordinate criticising the administration of the commission, the departments, and the President, and making suggestions.

Senator Pritchard stated that the fact that Mr. Bailey was a witness justified him in making any suggestions at the instance of the committee.

INTEREST IN THE MAINE

Capt. Sigsbee Says He Has Been Received with Every Courtesy by Spaniards in Havana.

WASHINGTON IS WELL PLEASED

Report that British and French Warships Are Going to Havana Regarded as Highly Favorable to the United States.

WASHINGTON Jan. 26.—All the advices received by the State Department and Navy Department from Cuba to-day were satisfactory. Gen. Lee at 2 o'clock reported that all was quiet and order prevailed in Havana. At about the same hour a cablegram came to the Navy Department from Capt. Sigsbee of the Maine, saying that general interest was manifested on the arrival of the Maine in Havana Harbor, but there had been no demonstration. He had been ashore himself several times officially, and had been received with the greatest courtesy. He expected to visit the palace to-morrow. In a cablegram from Consul General Lee, dated 5:30 last evening, he said:

"Have just received a visit from the commander of the Maine, and will return it to-morrow. He had already returned official visits of Spanish and other naval vessels. No disorders of any sort."

The officials here are pleased at the success attending their movement in dispatching the Maine to Havana, and at the reception accorded the ship at that port. The report that British and French warships are to join the American and German warships in Havana Harbor are regarded here as highly favorable, although no official notice of such intentions on the part of the British and French Governments has been received. The presence of the vessels of these nationalities alongside the United States warship will go far, it is believed, to convince the people of Havana and Madrid that there is no sinister purpose in the Maine's arrival, while it will make it exceedingly difficult for the Spanish Government to find any reasonable ground for complaint against the United States Government without laying itself open to the charge of discrimination, since the same objection must lie against the presence of the warships of any or all nations.

THE VIZCAYA COMING OVER.

Spanish Battleship of 7,000 Tons Ordered to Visit Ports of the United States.

MADRID, Jan. 26.—The Spanish battleship Vizcaya, of 7,000 tons displacement, has been ordered to visit American ports.

The Spanish battleship Vizcaya (classed as an armored cruiser of the barbette type) is one of the best ships in the Spanish Navy. She is of 7,000 tons displacement, is 340 feet long, has 65 feet beam, and draws about 21 feet 6 inches. Her estimated speed is 20 knots. She is driven by two propellers, and has 13,000 indicated horse power. The Vizcaya was built at Bilbao in 1891 and cost $3,000,000. Her armor belt is 21 inches thick, she has 10½ inches of armor over her gun positions, and her deck plating is 3 inches thick. Her armament consists of two 12-inch guns, ten 5.5-inch quick-firing guns, two 2.7-inch guns, eight 12.2-inch guns, four 1.4-inch guns, and two Maxim guns. She has six torpedo tubes, carries a normal coal supply of 1,200 tons, and her crew numbers 500 men. She is a larger, faster, and more formidable vessel than the Maine.

SPANISH WARSHIPS WELCOME.

Secretaries Long and Sherman Would Like to See Them in Our Ports.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Secretary Long said to-day that he had received no notice from the Spanish Minister or from any other source that Spanish men-of-war have been ordered to visit United States ports. They were perfectly welcome to come and go as they pleased, he said, and as far as he was concerned he would be delighted to have them come. Spanish warships have frequently visited the United States since the insurrectionary movement broke out in Cuba three years ago, without having excited the least unfriendly comment, and there was no reason why any significance should be attached to their coming again whenever they felt disposed to do so. The Spanish flagship on this station took part in the ceremonies connected with the dedication of the Grant monument in New York about a year ago, and also at the subsequent celebration in Philadelphia last Summer, after which the Spanish Admiral and his staff visited Washington and paid their respects to the President and the members of his Cabinet. Secretary Long said he recalled with pleasure the visit of the party to the Navy Department.

Secretary Sherman also said he saw no reason why the Spanish ships should not visit the United States, and, in fact, he would be glad if they did come. They would be welcome.

FOREIGN WARSHIPS AT HAVANA.

German and British Vessels Arrive and a French Fleet Expected.

HAVANA, Jan. 26.—The German cruiser Charlotte, (schoolship,) has just arrived here, a British warship has reached here from Key West, and some French warships are expected here from New Orleans.

The Government has reinforced the police at the American Consulate, along the wharves, and on the principal streets as a precaution against any attempts to provoke a collision when the marines and crew of the United States warship Maine come ashore.

La Lucha, replying to an article published in El Diario De La Marina from a New York correspondent, calling for the expulsion of American correspondents from Havana, expostulates with El Diario De La Marina, saying that any such action would have a most serious counter effect, and warning El Diario De La Marina to use more moderate language.

This afternoon United States Consul General Lee visited the Maine, returning the official visit paid him yesterday by Capt. Sigsbee. He was accorded the usual salute. The local papers insist that the Maine is here on a friendly visit, and with the view of "offsetting jingo speeches in Washington."

Gen. Blanco Reviews the Troops.

HAVANA, Jan. 26.—Gen. Blanco, who reached Jucaro yesterday, left there to-day for Manzanillo, after inspecting the Moron-Jucaro trocha and reviewing the forces.

SPAIN WANTS A BETTER NAVY.

Government to Ask the Next Cortes for £8,000,000, Says a Dispatch.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says the Government will ask the next Cortes to vote £8,000,000 for strengthening the navy.

Boston Sends $6,014 for the Cubans.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—A substantial addition to the relief fund being collected for the Cuban sufferers at the State Department was received to-day through Senator Hoar, who handed to Secretary Sherman a check for $6,014 sent him by George H. Lyman of Boston, the trustee for a public collection in that city.

DONATIONS TO THE CUBANS.

Siegel-Cooper Co. Forward $702.63 to Aid the Starving Islanders.

The Cuban sale which the Siegel-Cooper Company held the last three days of last week for the benefit of the starving Cubans, in response to the President's call for help, was, owing to bad weather, not as much of a success as the management of the Big Store hoped for.

The first day of the sale it rained heavily all day, and Friday and Saturday were both cloudy and threatening—not conducive to large trading—and so the 1 per cent. of the gross sales which the Big Store decided to donate amounted to but $702.63, when, under normal conditions, it should have figured upward of $1,000. The amount has been placed in the hands of the Chairman of the committee nominated by the Secretary of State Steven Bartlett.

Food and Medicine for Cuba.

The steamer Orizaba, of the Ward Line, which left for Havana yesterday, carried away 400,000 pounds of provisions, and 200,000 grains of quinine, collected by the Cuban Relief Committee to be distributed under the direction of Consul General Lee. A separate consignment to Gen. Lee consisted of eighteen tons of provisions contributed by the members of the Philadelphia Grocers and Importers' Exchange, and six cases of quinine from the Philadelphia Drug Exchange.

MUCH FUSS AND LITTLE FIRE.

Great Trouble in Getting Engines to a Blaze in West Eighty-first Street—Third in One Month.

There was a general mix-up last evening before the engines were called to a fire in the apartment house at 169 West Eighty-first Street. The house is one of four which stand together and are connected in the basements and on the first floors by passageways. It was 6 o'clock when "Gus," the hallboy of the house, was about to depart for the night and he went to the basement to get his overcoat. He found a blaze shooting above one of the coal bins and he rushed up stairs to the house No. 171 and yelled to David Simmons, the hallboy there, "The house is on fire!" David darted through the connecting hall to house No. 173, where he fell against the janitor, Hager.

"Don't make so much noise," the janitor said sternly.

"One hundred and sixty-nine's afire in the cellar!" gasped the boy.

Like a flash Hager was off to the flat of Andrew Macauley, which is just over where the fire was burning. Mr. Macauley was eating dinner. The janitor yelled: "Your basement is on fire." Macauley was calm. He stepped out into the hall, turned the little handle of the messenger call around to where was the mark, "In case of fire turn to here," and let it buzz. Then he said, "Watch the engines come."

By the time the four houses were filling with smoke, and there were shrieks of many tenants on the upper floors. Five minutes after the messenger call was used, a telegraph messenger walked into the house whistling. "Want me?" he asked.

"Want you!" yelled Mr. Macauley, not so calm now. "No; I want the firemen!" And a servant who was dragging her trunk down stairs yelled "Fire!" at every step.

The messenger boy ran. Two blocks away he found a policeman, and the latter ran another block to an alarm box. Then the engines soon reached the burning house. All the tenants of the four houses were in the street, several of them standing on their trunks. The flames were still confined to the basement, but the smoke had possession of the buildings. The firemen worked for half an hour before the fire was out. The damage is estimated at $1,000.

Twice before have there been fires in the house this month. On Jan. 9 the janitor found a blaze in the basement near the freight elevator. He put that out with a bucket of water. The Friday following that, Jan. 14, the firemen were summoned to put out a blaze which was found burning near a dumb waiter shaft on the first floor. It did little damage. The janitor said last night that he could not tell how any of the fires started. Neither could the firemen. The owner of the buildings, August Blumenthal, a silk manufacturer, who lives at 20 West Seventy-second Street, said after last night's fire that he had never heard of any other fire in his houses.

GOULD AND TURNBULL FREE.

Senor Teixeira Refuses to Prosecute and the Jury Dismisses Charges.

The charges of attempted blackmail against William Elford Gould and William B. Turnbull, who were accused by Señor Don Eugenio de Faria Teixeira, the Brazilian millionaire, were dismissed by the Grand Jury yesterday. Señor Teixeira appeared before the Grand Jury and stated that he thought the men had been punished enough, and that he was unwilling that the prosecution of the case should continue.

Considering the evidence that had been produced against the men during the police court hearings, the Grand Jury's action was a surprise. It was said that Señor Teixeira's heart had been touched by the plight of the men, and that he had changed his course in the matter for this reason. Only a few days after the men's arrest he showed his sympathy by furnishing bail for them.

THE BARSON WILL CASE.

Mrs. Mulligan Tells How the Document Was Signed.

The contest of the will of Charles Barson was continued before Surrogate Arnold yesterday. Barson was the proprietor of a Tremont Avenue hotel and saloon, and bequeathed his entire estate to Mrs. Selina Pritchard, a daughter of his second wife. The action was brought by his sons, Charles and William Barson. The testator died last October, and his will, which was drawn up by Mrs. Agnes K. Murphy Mulligan, makes Mrs. Mulligan executrix without bond and gives her the power to sell or mortgage the real estate. It is said that this is the first contested will ever drawn up by a woman lawyer.

Both Mrs. and Mr. Mulligan are members of the bar, and they were the principal witnesses, yesterday. It was shown that Barson was seventy-five years old, and that he had inherited the greater part of his property from his first wife, who died in 1862. Mrs. Mulligan explained the friendly relation existing between Mr. Barson and herself and husband. Her cross-examination was severe. She said that she and her husband were the only persons present at the time of the execution of the will, and she believed that Mr. Barson was dying at the time. She testified that she wrote the signature, and the cross, while Mr. Barson touched the pen, he being too weak to sign.

Charles and William Barson assert that their father was of unsound mind at the time the will was drawn up.

The hearing will be continued on the first Monday in March.

W. J. King Quickly Convicted.

Walter Lindsay, who was indicted under the name of William J. King for burglary in the first degree, second offense, and who, after pleading guilty to burglary in the first degree, first offense, and being sentenced to three years' imprisonment by Recorder Goff, changed his plea to not guilty, and had his sentence revoked, was convicted yesterday of burglary in the second degree, second offense. The jury was out only ten minutes. For this crime he can receive not less than ten years, nor more than twenty.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major John C. Muhlenberg, Paymaster, will pay the troops to Jan. 31 at Fort Myer, Virginia; Fort Washington, Maryland, and Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, in person, and at Fort Mott, New Jersey; Fort McHenry, Maryland; Fort Monroe, Virginia, and the arsenal at that point, by express.

Leave of absence for two months is granted First Lieut. Wendell L. Simpson, Adjutant Ninth Infantry.

Transfers in the Tenth Infantry—Second Lieut. Marcus B. Stokes, from Company B to Company K; Second Lieut. John F. Stephens, from Company K to Company B.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Engineer E. H. Scribner is appointed Inspector of boiler tubes at Philadelphia.

Passed Assistant Engineer H. G. Leopold is detached from the Mare Island Navy Yard and ordered to the Monterey.

Chief Engineer C. J. Habighurst is detached as Inspector of boiler tubes at Philadelphia and ordered to the Richmond.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. S. McKean is detached from the Norfolk Navy Yard and ordered to the Albatros.

Movement of Naval Vessels.

The Concord arrived at Honolulu Jan. 17.
The Marblehead sailed from Port au Prince for Key West Jan. 24.
The Porter sailed from Port Tampa for Mobile Jan. 25.
The Ericsson sailed from Port Tampa for Mobile Jan. 25.
The Marietta arrived at Acapulco Jan. 25.
The Fern arrived at Key West Jan. 26.
The New York, Iowa, Massachusetts, Indiana, Texas, Montgomery, and Detroit arrived at Dry Tortugas Jan. 26.

"Quo Vadis."

Read what is said about it by HARRY THURSTON PECK, Professor of Latin in Columbia College, in THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, of Saturday, Jan. 29, published by THE NEW YORK TIMES.—Adv.

MR. DOLE IN WASHINGTON

Secretary Sherman Meets Him and President McKinley Calls at the Arlington Hotel.

HE GOES TO THE WHITE HOUSE

The Hawaiian President Photographed with Mrs. Dole and Secretary Sherman on Alighting from His Train.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—President Dole of Hawaii arrived here at 2:20 o'clock this afternoon, and in behalf of the Government was welcomed to the National capital by Secretary Sherman and Assistant Secretary Adee.

As the train on which he made the journey from Chicago came to a stop, Mr. Sherman and Mr. Adee stepped on the rear platform, and were met by Assistant Secretary Cridler, who conducted them inside for the first greetings to President and Mrs. Dole and their party. There was a brief and informal exchange, and then the party filed out to the waiting carriages. As they alighted from the train Secretary Sherman and President Dole, with Mrs. Dole standing between them, were photographed.

Preceded by three platoons of mounted police, the party proceeded rapidly to the Arlington Hotel, where the Hawaiian Executive will be the Nation's guest. President Dole and Mrs. Dole rode with Secretary Sherman in President McKinley's carriage. They were followed by three carriages, in which were Minister Hatch of Hawaii, Assistant Secretary Cridler, Mr. Dole's private secretary, Assistant Secretary Adee, Dr. Day, the physician of Mr. Dole, Major Hiestand, representing the army, and Lieut. Commander Phelps, representing the navy. There was no military display, democratic simplicity being observed at Mr. Dole's request.

The Arlington Hotel was reached about 2:30 o'clock. Secretary Sherman, with Mrs. Dole on his arm, led the party to their rooms and then took his official leave. Mr. Porter, private secretary to the President, accompanied by Col. Bingham, were notified by telephone of the arrival, and soon appeared bearing the congratulations of President McKinley and requesting to be informed when it would be most convenient for the President of the Hawaiian Republic to receive him in person. It was arranged that, soon after the arrival of their baggage, President Dole would notify President McKinley of their readiness to receive him. The notification was made in due season, and immediately the President made his official call. The call was entirely formal, and did not last longer than fifteen minutes. President McKinley was accompanied by Mr. Porter and Col. Bingham, and was met by Assistant Secretary Cridler and Mr. Hatch, the Hawaiian Minister, who introduced them to President Dole, Mrs. Dole, and the other members of the party.

At 4:15 o'clock President Dole returned the visit of President McKinley. He drove over to the White House in a magnificently appointed carriage in company with Minister Hatch and Assistant Secretary Cridler. His private secretary, Major Iaukea, with Major Heistand and Lieutenant Commander Phelps and Dr Day, followed in another carriage. At the entrance of the White House the visitor was met by Col. Bingham, and the party was led at once by him to the elevator, whence they were soon transferred to the library on the second floor. There President McKinley was in waiting, and gave his guest a greeting. After a few words of general conversation the two Presidents retired to a couch in one corner of the room and spent about five minutes in consultation. It was said that this talk was purely unofficial and personal. Then the party was escorted down stairs and returned to the hotel.

President Dole spent the evening quietly in his apartments at the Arlington.

HAWAII'S CONTRACT LABOR LAW

HONOLULU, Jan. 18.—One of the most radical bills ever brought before a Hawaiian Legislature will be introduced at the coming session, which opens on the 6th of next month. It is to do away with a contract labor law, which has been in force for many years. It is learned that the American planters will favor the bill, but it is anticipated that planters of other nationalities will make a fight. The Legislature is practically in the hands of the Americans and there is no apparent reason why the bill should not become a law.

The Hawaiian contract labor law has been a strong argument in the hands of the anti-annexationists, and the abolishment of the law is expected to aid this country in its fight for closer political union with the United States. The bill abolishes the penalty for the enforcement of contracts for personal services after July 1, 1898.

POLICE TAKEN FOR BURGLARS.

A Jersey City Reserve Squad Routed by the Revolver of a Frightened Citizen.

Detective Larkins of Jersey City at midnight on Tuesday saw a man carry a big bundle into the rear yard of 11 Thomas Street, which is occupied by John R. Cooke and Abraham Walton. Larkins informed the police of the Montgomery Street Station and the reserves were ordered out. When they undertook to search the Thomas Street yard they aroused Mr. Walton, who mistook the police for burglars. He ran to a window and fired four shots from a revolver by way of summoning another set of policemen. The officers were

The Wanamaker Store

A Sale of Office Furniture

WE have seventy-five styles of roll-top desks to offer to the business people within reach of this announcement; desks which are the most perfect specimens of furniture-building possible to the art, at prices which would make even the inferior kinds worth having.

They range in style from the plain and inexpensive oak affair, with its work-a-day simplicity, to the superb productions in solid mahogany,—divided and subdivided and pigeon-holed and arranged in such a way that one would think the conduct of the most intricate business on such a desk would be only a recreation and a delight.

With these seventy-five styles in desks are a number of other office helps. For one, revolving book-cases; for another, typewriter desks.

The prices will speak for themselves. So will the desks if you'll give them an opportunity. We doubt if you have ever seen anything like them at these figures.

OFFICE DESKS

At $12.50—Of oak, roll top; 42 inches long, 30 inches deep, 42 inches high; 3 large drawers with combination lock.

At $20—Of quartered oak, flat top, 32x60, raised panels on all sides, double pedestal, 8 large drawers, 2 book rests.

At $24—Of quartered oak, roll top, 50 inches long, 32 inches deep, 50 inches high; 8 large drawers and 1 letter-file drawer; raised panels.

At $30—Of oak, roll top, 60 inches long, 32 inches deep, 50 inches high; 8 large drawers and 1 letter-file drawer, enclosed pigeon holes in back.

TYPEWRITER DESKS

At $19.50—Of quarter-sawed oak, top 32x38, four drawers, combination lock, carved handles, raised panels on all sides.

At $25.50—Of quarter-sawed oak, top 32x50, seven drawers, combination lock, carved handles, raised panels on all sides.

REVOLVING OFFICE CHAIRS

At $3.50—Of antique oak, wood seat, flexible spindled back.

At $6.75—Of oak, cobbler leather seat, fancy leather back, high arms.

At $8—Of quartered oak, flat spindled back, perforated leather seat, high arms.

At $10.25—Of oak, close woven cane seat and back, full arms.

At $11—Of quartered oak, upholstered leather back, wood seat, full arms.

At $13—Of quartered oak, upholstered back and sides, wood seat, full arms.

REVOLVING BOOK-CASES

At $6—Of oak, top 15x20, two double shelves, book-rest on side.

At $8—Of oak, top 16x24, four double shelves, book-rest on side.

At $9—Of oak, top 20x20, two shelves, open on all four sides.

At $12—Of imitation mahogany, top 20x20, two shelves, open on all four sides.

Fourth floor.

A Carpet Sale

YOU'LL not get another chance like this in years. To be sure, the event itself occurs every year,—it's the clearing out of our carpet odds and ends. But carpet prices are advancing, hand in hand with the price of wool, and next year's figures will be higher.

Let next year take care of itself. Your chance is *now*. Short lengths of all kinds of carpets, from cheapest ingrains to costliest Axminsters, are selling at one-quarter, one-half and even two-thirds less than their prices before this movement began.

Straw mattings at just half price. Linoleums at a discount of one-third, one-half, and two-thirds.

Carpet samples, one to one-and-a-half yards long, in Wilton, $1.25; in Axminster, 60c. to 75c.; in Velvets and Brussels, 50c. and 75c.; in Tapestries, 55c.

And look at these prices on Art Squares:—

EXTRA HEAVY
2 1-2x3 yds., $4.85, from $7.50.
3x3 yds., $5.85, from $9.50.
3x3 1-2 yds., $6.85, from $10.50.
3x4 yds., $7.75, from $12.
3x5 yds., $9.75, from $15.
4x4 yds., $10.50, from $16.
4x5 yds., $13, from $20.

KENSINGTON
2 1-2x3 yds., $3.75, from $5.75.
3x3 yds., $4.50, from $6.75.
3x3 1-2 yds., $5.25, from $8.25.
3x4 yds., $6, from $9.
3x5 yds., $7.50, from $11.25.
4x4 yds., $8, from $12.
4x5 yds., $10, from $15.

Table Covers and Scarfs. TAPESTRY and silk damask ones, this time,—the linen kind have had their story and their reception. Now the upholstery people are clearing their tables and shelves, and broken lots get notice to quit.

Tapestry covers, red, blue, green and black, in very handsome designs go this way:—

$1.75 kind, at 87c. $2.65 kind, at $1.32.
$2 kind, at $1. $3 kind, at $1.50.
$2.25 kind, at $1.12. $3.50 kind, at $1.75.
$3.75 kind, now $1.87.

And a small lot of very beautiful covers and scarfs in silk damask, in a variety of colors that will give you plenty of choice:—

18x54 inches, were $1.25; now 62c.
27x27 inches, were $1.75; now 87c.
36x36 inches, were $3.25; now $1.62.
54x54 inches, were $4.50; now $2.25.

Third floor.

Women's Jackets Again. THAT'S a headline you cannot see too often, for it begins a bargain story every time. Yesterday, we told about black kersey and diagonal boucle jackets for $7.50, worth $16. Half were gone by noon,—rain makes no difference here,—Wanamaker bargains are weatherproof.

Here's another lot. They'd have cost you $25 apiece before Christmas.

At $12—Fly-front kersey cloth jackets, with inlaid velvet collar, notch revers and coat back; tailor finished; lined throughout with heavy black or colored satin.

Second floor, Broadway.

Corsets. TWO offerings in corsets which must appeal strongly to the economic buyer. Both kinds are well and nicely made, and perfect fitting. At the prices the best we know of.

At 50c.—Estelle, short or long waist; strong jean; corded bust, two side steels; white, drab, or black.

At 75c.—The Florence; strong jean; sateen strips, boned bust, three side steels; white or drab.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Low Priced Water Colors. ABOUT 100, in beautiful gilt frames and white and gray mats, are marked to-day for quick removal. Some 18x28 in., others 17x24 in.; the latter with brass corners. They are now

$2 each.

Values are $3 to $5.

Fifth floor.

Eiderdown Flannels. HERE'S a quick "Good-by" to the entire line of pretty eiderdown flannels. They are all of the fancy kind, particularly well chosen in pattern, and of the finer to the finest grades. No matter,—out they go.

They were 35c., 50c., and 65c. a yard.
They are 25c., 37 1-2c., and 45c. a yard.

Rotunda.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

NEW GAME OF BROOM BALL.

It Was Inaugurated in Harlem and Caused Much Amusement.

Teams representing the Palace and Carnival Clubs introduced the new game of broom ball at the Ice Palace, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, last night, and a crowd of 1,500 skaters were much amused with the exhibition. The game is played much the same as ice polo. Instead of a polo stick regular brooms are used, and in place of a regulation polo ball a Rugby football is put in play. Fourteen players armed with brooms trying to push the ball through the goal posts is a ludicrous sight.

The game last night resulted in a victory for the Ice Palace Club by a score of 1 to 0. Renner scored the goal for the victors.

Inter-State Bowling Contest.

The Buffalo and Brooklyn teams played the opening games in the Inter-State Bowling League at Follmer's Hall, Central Avenue and Hart Street, Brooklyn, last night. The results were as follows: First Game—Buffalo, 879; Brooklyn, 819. Second Game—Buffalo, 907; Brooklyn, 875. Third Game—Brooklyn, 916; Buffalo, 871.

Two Big Barns Burned.

BROOK HAVEN, L. I., Jan. 26.—Two large barns on the John B. Ireland estate here were destroyed by fire this evening. They contained 150 bales of hay and several hundred bushels of grain. How the fire started is not known.

Current Sporting Notes.

The competition for the amateur figure skating championship of America will begin at the St. Nicholas Rink this afternoon. The judges selected are Louis Rubenstein of Montreal, R. J. Schaefer of New York, and Frank P. Good of Brooklyn.

The members of the Seventh Regiment Athletic Association will cultivate the game of basket ball. The teams will practice in the gymnasium and regular games will be played in the drill hall.

About fifty members of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club will go to Boston on a special car Saturday morning to compete in a dual set of games with the Boston Athletic Association. The various contests include bowling, shooting, basket ball, billiards, pool, and water polo. The New Yorkers were defeated in a similar meet held last year.

The Twenty-third Regiment Athletic Association of Brooklyn has been suspended by the Registration Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union for failing to comply with the rule requiring the sending of a marked copy of the programme of their last games to each handicapper within twenty-four hours after the closing of the games. The Polytechnic Institute basket ball Team of Brooklyn was also suspended for playing an unsanctioned game with the Adelphia Academy basket ball team on Jan. 22. Players: Huntington, Burns, and Kalbfleisch; Berri, Webb, and Ackerman.

James E. Sullivan, Chairman of the Registration Committee of the A. A. U., has sent a notification to all members of the committee throughout the United States to the effect that, beginning at once, official notices are to be sent out to the effect that the A. A. U. will require all amateur baseball players to register, and that sanction must be obtained for baseball games on the same style as is now in operation on basket ball.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Modified Canal Investigation Bill Adopted in the Assembly by a Narrow Majority.

A CONCESSION TO DEMOCRATS

Additional Court Powers Granted the Commission and Its Report to be Made Public When Handed to the Governor.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—The canal investigation question came up in the Assembly to-day and was disposed of by the adoption of a substitute bill introduced by Mr. Nixon on behalf of the Republicans which, while not in any way changing the character, number, or appointment of the commission provided for in the bill drawn by the Ways and Means Committee, met some of the Democratic objections by compelling the report when handed to the Governor to be made public, and giving the commission some additional court powers.

When the session opened, Thomas F. Donnelly presented on behalf of the Democratic minority, and as a substitute for the Ways and Means Committee measure, a bill providing as the Commissioners to conduct the investigation ex-Chief Judge Robert Earl of the Court of Appeals, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy of New York, ex-State Senator George B. Sloan of Owego, Spencer Clinton of Buffalo, and ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn; that each Commissioner should receive $20 a day for his services; giving the commission the powers of a court; directing it to report to the Legislature on or before April 5, 1898, and appropriating $25,000 for the expenses of the investigation.

Mr. Donnelly's Criticism.

In speaking upon the question, Mr. Donnelly, contrary to custom, which has been for the leader to close and not open the debate, detailed at length the policy of the Democrats, and was intently listened to.

"Knowingly and in order to evade the Constitution," he said, "the Republicans hastened to complete the appropriations of the remainder of the $9,000,000 last year, while they knew that they could not complete the work, when the proper course would have been to have left the money in the Treasury until accurate surveys and definite costs could be obtained.

"The bill proposed by the Republican Party does not provide for any investigation. It presents the most palpable attempt to whitewash that ever was heard of. There is no restriction either as to the number or the political complexion of the Commissioners. The minority is absolutely without representation.

"We will doubtless be told that the appointees of the Governor will be men of the highest standing in the community, but what does that avail if they are so blinded by partisanship as not to be able to see beyond a given radius? The most useless investigator in the world is the one who is not inquisitive. They are to serve without pay. This would preclude anybody in close touch with the people from serving. Their powers are restricted. The bills warn the Commissioners that they shall go so far and no farther. This is a very serious defect. There should be no restriction whatever as to the scope of the inquiry.

"The bill not only restricts the Commissioners, but actually directs them to give the Canal Board a clean bill of health by directing the Commissioners to report the amount that will be necessary to complete the proposed improvements, thereby assuming that the $9,000,000 appropriated was not sufficient to complete the work if it had been properly handled. This is like rendering a verdict in favor of the defendant before you serve him with the summons and complaint. There is no provision for public or open sessions. So we are not only asked to appoint men whom we do not know, but we are also asked to ratify their actions without any knowledge of what their actions were.

"There is no disposition on the part of the minority to hinder or delay an investigation of the canal improvements, whether the investigation is had in pursuance of a bill or a joint resolution or a resolution of this House, provided the investigation proposed is a fair and impartial one. I, personally, favor an investigation by virtue of a resolution of this House, and I serve notice now that it is more than likely that the minority will in the near future introduce a resolution providing for an Assembly legislative investigation of the whole canal subject, no matter what may be the disposition of the bill before the House. We want, however, above all things, a fair and an impartial investigation."

Mr. Nixon's Substitute Bill.

Mr. Nixon introduced his substitute bill, which reads as follows:

Section 1. The Governor is authorized to appoint a commission to consist of not less than five or more than seven citizens, to investigate and report concerning:

(1) The work already done of enlarging and improving the Erie, Champlain, and Oswego Canals pursuant to the provision of Chapter 79 of the Laws of 1895, and the vote of the people.

(2) The contracts for such enlargement and improvement made, pursuant to said act, and whether they are properly made.

(3) The amount of money actually expended for such purpose, and whether it has been properly expended.

(4) The proportion of the enlargement and improvement of said canals provided for by said act, included in such contracts, and that are not included therein.

(5) Whether any money in excess of that provided by said act will be required to complete the enlargement and improvement of said canals in accordance with the provisions of said act, and, if so, what amount.

(6) Such other matters in connection with the work of said enlargement and improvement of said canals as in the judgment of the commission are of public interest.

Sec. 2. On the next Tuesday after their appointment said Commissioners shall meet at the office of the Secretary of State, at the Capitol at Albany, and elect from their number a Chairman and Secretary, and thereafter shall proceed with such investigation with all convenient speed.

Sec. 3. The commission may employ counsel, experts, engineers, and such other assistants as it may deem necessary; subpoena and require the attendance in this State of witnesses and the production thereby of books and papers touching the subjects of such investigation, and examine them and such public records of the State as they shall require in relation to any matter which it is required to investigate, and for the purposes of the examination hereby directed the commission possesses all the powers conferred by the legislative law upon a committee of the Legislature or by the Code of Civil Procedure upon a board or committee, may evoke the power of any court of record in the State to compel the attendance and testifying of witnesses and the production thereby of books and papers as aforesaid, and any member of the commission shall have power to administer oaths to the witnesses summoned before them.

Sec. 4. The commission shall report to the Governor in writing the results of their examination with their opinion and the testimony they shall take, on or before June 1, 1898, but the Governor upon the application of the commission may extend the time of making such report not longer than to July 1, 1898. Such report shall be open to the inspection of the public, and the Governor shall transmit it to the Legislature at the opening of its next session, with such recommendations as he deems proper.

Sec. 5. The commission shall serve without pay, but shall receive the actual necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duty, to be paid by the State Treasurer upon the order and warrant of the Controller of the State.

Sec. 6. The sum of $10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purposes of this act out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 7. This act shall take effect immediately.

A Surprise to the Minority.

Leader Donnelly stated that the submission of the altered measure was a big surprise to the minority and that it was a change in phraseology rather than substance. Practically the same objection that the minority made to the first majority bill could be advanced against the last one.

Mr. Green made the point that the drawing up of the Republican substitute bill without naming Commissioners left it in the power of the Governor to appoint as members of the commission those of the same party affiliation. As the purpose of the investigation was to inquire into the conduct of the Governor's own official household, it was monstrous to leave it with the Executive to appoint whom he pleased. He maintained that under the phraseology of the bill no immunity was granted to witnesses, and they might refuse to testify on the ground that it would tend to incriminate them. Mr. Green closed with the prediction that the scandal concerning the actions of the Canal Board would turn the State Government over to the Democracy at the next election.

Mr. Finn called attention to the fact that the Democratic Party four years ago had acquiesced in the expenditure of $100,000 to investigate departments and officials in New York City, and he thought the majority would do well to emulate this example and agree to the minority bill for a square investigation.

Leader Nixon observed that the Democratic Party, true to its time-honored policy, was doing all it could as obstructionists. It had waited until the majority had agreed upon a plan of investigation, and then opposed it on general principles. He quoted from the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention to show that former State Engineer Schenck had estimated that $10,000,000 would be required to perform much less work than had been contemplated when the $9,000,000 was asked for. Since the last amount had been voted different conditions had arisen, and three-fourths of the money expended had been in the correction of old construction and one-fourth for deepening the canal one foot and raising the towpath one foot.

Mr. Donnelly's substitute bill was put to a vote, resulting in its rejection by a vote of 67 yeas to 77 nays. The majority's substitute bill was then voted upon and carried by a vote of 78 yeas to 69 nays.

The bill adopted by the Assembly will make its appearance in the Senate to-morrow, the Senate Finance Committee having this afternoon agreed to report it. Senator Cantor offered in the committee the Democratic bill, naming the investigating commission, and it was rejected. Senator Cantor will offer to substitute a bill on the floor of the Senate to-morrow.

FEATURES OF THE DEBATE.

Party Lines Distinctly Drawn for the First Time This Session—Attitude of Laimbeer and Weekes.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—The vote in the Assembly to-day by which the Republican proposition for the appointment of a Canal Investigation Commission was adopted was the first occasion this session on which party lines were distinctly drawn, and there was keen interest as to what the result would be. There were eight absentees, five Republicans and three Democrats. All the regular Republicans voted for the bill, and all the regular Democrats against it.

Mr. Seligsberg, National Democrat and Citizens' Unionist from New York, voted with the Democrats. Messrs. Weekes and Laimbeer, Independent Republicans and Citizens' Unionists from New York, voted with the Democrats against the majority's bill and with the Republicans against the Democratic substitute. Messrs. Davis and Tiffany, Citizens' Unionists and alleged Independent Republicans from Kings, voted with the Republicans straight through, and so did Mr. Cottle of Onondaga, who has been technically classed as an Independent Republican. Mr. Cottle was sent for by Mr. O'Grady while the debate was in progress, and sat by the Speaker for a considerable time.

Some surprise was expressed at the vote cast by Mr. Weekes in view of a statement attributed to him last night that he would vote for the Commission bill. He said to-day, in explanation of his course:

"I did not say that I would vote for the Republican bill. What I did say, and what is true, is that I have become convinced that the Governor, if he obtains the necessary authority, will appoint a commission of men of irreproachable character, and that a perfectly fair and impartial investigation will be made. At the same time I adhere to my original belief that a legislative investigation is the only satisfactory method of dealing with the question.

"I think that no matter what Commissioners Gov. Black may name, if they bring in a report finding that there has been no fraud and recommending the continuance of the work and further appropriations therefor, the report will be open to attack by the Democratic Party, and it would always be said that it was a mere whitewashing affair. In my opinion, such a course would not convince a large portion of the citizens of the State and would be worse than no investigation. On the other hand, if a legislative committee is appointed from both parties and there should be a minority report charging fraud, they would have to show the facts on which their charges were based, and if there was no basis for them they would have little weight.

"I also believe that the Legislature has no power to appoint a committee of citizens outside its own members and delegate to them the power to compel the production of books and documents by witnesses, and compel such witnesses to testify."

Mr. Laimbeer said that he doubted the constitutionality of the Legislature delegating the investigation to an outside body. "If it does so," he said, "and the court decides that the commission is powerless to compel the attendance of witnesses, the majority will be accused of having created the commission with such a result in view. Then, too, I think it is the moral duty of the Legislature to make this investigation itself. It is a legislative function, pure and simple.

"Further, it is manifestly improper, to my mind, for Gov. Black to appoint a commission in the findings of which he is himself so directly concerned. He would be a little more than human if he did not name those who would be inclined in advance to shield his own friends and appointees."

The feature of the debate was the difference of opinion displayed on the Democratic side. Leader Donnelly stated, in offering the minority substitute, that personally he favored a Legislative Committee to do the investigating, and announced that a resolution to that effect would probably be introduced by the minority later on. He then proceeded to advocate the measure which he had just said he did not approve, and practically all the Tammany speakers who followed him, led by Mr. Palmer of Schoharie, while nominally supporting the Democratic modified commission scheme, really argued for a legislative investigation.

As predicted in these dispatches, Mr. Palmer, who stands closer to David B. Hill than any other man in the Assembly, made a ferocious attack on the Tammany version of the outside commission, arguing that a committee of the Assembly was the only body that could make an investigation that would be anything more than a whitewash.

The fact that Messrs. Green, Finn, and Oliver took the same position was pointed to with glee by Mr. Hill's friends as proof that, while the Democrats were nominally following Mr. Croker's orders in the matter, they had in reality vindicated Hill's position.

There was fretting on the Democratic side, too, over Leader Donnelly's ready acquiescence in the introduction at the last moment by Mr. Nixon of a substitute bill. Assemblyman Finn openly revolted at this, insisting that the substitute should be printed and laid over, and when his successor in the leadership reiterated his satisfaction that the debate should proceed, he got up and left the chamber in disgust. Assemblyman Trainor entered a similar protest.

LIMITS HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS.

Bill Presented by Republican Senator Page, Prepared and Approved by Tammany Officials, It Is Said.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—Senator Page to-day introduced a bill regulating the height of buildings in New York City according to the width of the streets.

"I am not an architect," said Mr. Page, when questioned concerning the bill, "and do not understand the technical provisions of the measure, which I introduced by request. When it was first handed to me in the chamber just before adjournment to-day, I told the gentlemen who brought it that my understanding was that the charter placed that matter in the control of the Municipal Assembly and that we no longer had any jurisdiction over it. I was assured, however, that the bill had been prepared with the approval of the city authorities. Presuming that the New York City officials had looked into the matter and found that the charter provision was not sufficient to cover the case, I introduced the bill."

It is learned from other sources that the bill was prepared under the direction of the Corporation Counsel, and that it was approved by the Tammany legal representative here before it reached the hands of Senator Page. No explanation is made of the fact, upon which comment is made, that the bill should have been introduced by a Republican Senator instead of by Senator Grady, who is supposed to have charge of all New York City matters in the Senate.

Section 43 of the charter provides that "the Municipal Assembly is authorized by ordinance to regulate and restrict the height of buildings to be hereafter erected in the city."

Section 647 of the charter empowers the Municipal Assembly "to establish a code of ordinances, to be known as 'the Building Code,' providing for all matters concerning, affecting or relating to the construction, alteration, or removal of buildings or structures erected or to be erected" in the city. The Assembly is authorized to appoint a commission of experts in the matter. When the "Building Code" is established, it is provided that the laws applicable to the subject now in existence shall be repealed.

Rose of Arden,

Has the fragrance of freshly Cut Roses.

Lundborg's.

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Two Measures to Reduce Fares on East River Ferryboats.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—A bill was introduced in the Assembly to-day by Mr. Schmid providing that the rate of fare for foot passengers on the ferryboats operated by the Tenth and Twenty-third Street Ferry Companies on the East River between the foot of Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn, and the foot of Tenth and Twenty-third Streets, New York, between the hours of 5 and 8 o'clock, morning and evening, shall not be more than 2 cents for each foot passenger. Mr. Meyer introduced a similar measure providing that the rate of fare for foot passengers on the ferry operated between Astoria, L. I., and Ninety-second Street, New York, shall not be more than 2 cents for each foot passenger.

Other bills of special interest to New York City have been introduced in the Legislature as follows:

Senator McCarren—Increasing the licenses for theatres in the Borough of Brooklyn from $150 to $250, and in the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond to $100. Licenses for less than three months may be granted in the Borough of Brooklyn for $135.

Senator Martin—Increasing the salaries of Inspectors of Election in cities of the first class from $5 to $6 a day.

Mr. Collins—To authorize the City of New York to construct such bridges across the East River as the city authorities may decide without a special act of the Legislature. The city, through the Commissioners of the Land Office and the Board of Public Improvement, is authorized to acquire such land and other property as may be necessary.

Mr. Brennan—To reinstate the Commissioners for the new East River Bridge, recently removed by Mayor Van Wyck.

Mr. Mitchell—Amending the Greater New York charter by providing that from the laws governing the acts of the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Lighting shall be stricken out the provision reading: "But no bid shall be entertained unless the said Commissioner shall be satisfied that the party or parties bidding are possessed of sufficient plant to carry out the provisions of the contract."

Mr. Hoffman—Authorizing the Controller of the City of New York to pay, upon the authorization of the Chief of the Bureau of Elections, which shall be made at once, the money due the election officials of the election held Nov. 2, 1897, notwithstanding technical defects or omissions in making and filing returns required by law, unless the defects and omissions shall appear to have been made with criminal intent.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Bills of General Interest Introduced in Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—These bills of general interest have been introduced in the Legislature:

Senator Higbie—To abolish the labor system of taxation for highway purposes.

Senator Seibert—To provide for the removal of all telegraph or other electric wires or poles from the surface of the public streets of the City of Buffalo.

Senator Ford—His bill of last year, in relation to violation of provisions of the Penal Code relating to the manufacture or sale of spurious silverware.

Mr. Fitzgerald—Authorizing and directing the Superintendent of Public Works to take and convey to the State for public use and operation such storehouse, grain elevator, or floating grain elevating facilities, not exceeding three at Buffalo and three at New York, and located in a deep-water harbor of the said ports contiguous as possible, to secure to the centres of the lake, river, and ocean shipping as necessary in the elevating, storing, transferring, and delivering of grain and seed transported or carried exclusively by water from Buffalo to New York, or intermediate points between said cities, or coming to New York from Albany and westward, and appropriating $500,000 to carry into effect the provisions of the act.

Treatment for Habitual Drunkards.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—The Senate Committee on Public Health took up and decided to report Senator Brush's bill providing for the commitment to a hospital of a person addicted to the liquor, opium, or narcotic habits.

ELECTION LAW AMENDMENT.

Mr. Palmer's Bill to Make Independent Nominations More Difficult.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—The Judiciary Committee of the Assembly considered, but without final action, an amendment to the election law introduced by Mr. Palmer, the effect of which is to make independent nominations more difficult.

The bill provides that an elector who signs a certificate for an independent nomination must make oath that "He intends to vote for the person, or persons, so nominated therein," and the certificate of nomination provided for by the act must be accompanied by "the written acceptance of the nomination by the person, or persons, so nominated therein."

The measure is looked upon with suspicion by the representatives of the Citizens' Union, who regard it as offering an unnecessary obstacle to independent candidates, but Mr. Palmer declares that its sole object is to prevent "fake" nominations.

STATE'S DEATHS IN 1897.

There Were 117,075, the Smallest Number in Any Year Since 1889.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—During the year 1897 there were 117,075 deaths in the State, 3,600 less than in 1896, and the smallest mortality in any one year since 1889.

The infant mortality was lower than usual, 32.6 per cent. The zymotic mortality constituted 14 per cent. of the deaths. Last year 15.6 per cent. of the deaths were from zymotic causes, and the percentage of several years past has been about 18. Compared with 1896, there were fewer deaths from diarrhoeal diseases, (by 1,500,) diphtheria, (by 500,) measles, (by 600,) whooping cough, and typhoid fever; scarlet fever shows a moderate increase. Grippe caused 8,000 deaths early in the year. Consumption caused 12,638 deaths, against 13,265 in 1896.

During the month of December there were 9,160 deaths in the State, 825 more than in November, and slightly in excess of December, 1896.

F. M. Baker for R. R. Commissioner.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—Gov. Black has sent to the Senate the nomination of Frank M. Baker of Owego to succeed himself as a Railroad Commissioner.

A Sisterhood's Clothing Bureau.

The Sisterhood of the Good Shepherd, 419 West Nineteenth Street, will be thankful to receive clothing for men, women, and children. The clothing bureau has proved very helpful in this work of the sisterhood.

Condition of Peter F. Meyer.

Peter F. Meyer, the real estate partner of Richard Croker, who is ill at his residence, 190 Lenox Avenue, is reported slightly improved. It was said last night that he was resting easily.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES

McGibbon & Co.

913 Broadway.

Last Two Weeks of Our Removal Sale and many wonderful bargains will be offered during that time.

Upholstery Fabrics at half original price.

Lace Curtains $2 per pair and upwards.

Linen Goods—Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Linen Pillow Cases, Hemstitched Sheets, Blankets, Quilts and Comfortables—these also at special values.

MUNICIPAL COURT CHANGES

Bill Introduced by Assemblyman Brennan Attributed to Mr. Platt.

A NEW BI-PARTISAN FEATURE

The Principle Carried into the Election of Justices—Clerks Working to Prevent Reduction of Their Salaries.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—The officials of the Municipal Court of New York City are stirred up over a bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Brennan of Kings, if letters received here by many city members correctly represent their state of mind. The bill, in addition to increasing the number of Justices, makes radical changes in the tenure of office of the clerks and assistant clerks and materially reduces the salaries of the latter.

Mr. Brennan's bill amends the charter so as to provide for nine instead of seven additional Justices of the Municipal Court. Seven of these are to be appointed by the Mayor at once, two being residents of the Borough of Brooklyn, three residents of the First, Second, and Third Districts of the Borough of Queens, and two residents of the First and Second Districts of the Borough of Richmond. "On or before the first day of March, 1898," the bill adds, "he [the Mayor] shall appoint two of said additional Justices, who at the time of their appointment shall respectively be residents of the Sixth and Seventh Districts of the Borough of Brooklyn, but shall not belong to the same political party or be of the same political opinion on State and National politics."

Attention has been attracted to this provision of the proposed amendment as a novelty in attempted bi-partisan legislation. Another unique feature of the bill, as pointed out here, is that it is the first yet proposed for a material increase in the salaries of appointees under the new charter, which is pronounced strange in view of the fact that it comes not from a Tammany Democrat, but from a Platt Republican. The bill amends the charter by raising the salaries of the four additional Justices to be appointed from Brooklyn from $6,000 to $7,500 a year, and the salaries of the five new Justices in the Boroughs of Richmond and Queens from $5,000 a year to $6,000.

Clerks' Pay Reduced.

In the matter of clerks, the bill proposes radical changes from the charter. It calls for two assistant clerks in the Second District of the Bronx instead of one, and gives each of the remaining districts one assistant clerk, where the charter provides none. An amendment is added that "the terms of the clerks and assistant clerks of said court (in the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Richmond, and Queens) shall not in the first instance, or unless appointed by a Justice duly elected, extend beyond the term of the Justices of said court, respectively, appointing them, but they may respectively hold over until their successors shall be appointed."

As the charter gives a full six years' term to the clerks of the Municipal Court and provides that the terms of the new Justices appointed by the Mayor shall hold office until Dec. 31, 1899, it will be seen that the proposed amendment shuts off four years from the term of each clerk and assistant clerk in Brooklyn, Richmond, and Queens, while leaving those in Manhattan and the Bronx at six years.

The charter fixes the salaries of the clerks and assistant clerks of the Municipal Courts at $3,000 each, except in Richmond and Queens, where the clerks are to receive $2,000. By the Brennan bill the assistant clerks in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn are reduced to $2,000 and the assistant clerks in Richmond and Queens are to be paid $1,500 a year. The bill empowers the Municipal Assembly to authorize the employment of additional assistant clerks, not more than one at a time, whenever the business of the court in any district shall require such additional clerical service. An interpreter for the Borough of Brooklyn is added at a salary of $1,200, and a janitor for each court at $800 a year.

Clerks Removable at Will.

Under the charter, the clerks and assistant clerks could only be removed in the same manner as the Justices, i. e., "for cause, after due notice and an opportunity of being heard by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court." Mr. Brennan's bill takes the clerks and assistant clerks from under this protecting clause and puts them, along with attendants, stenographers, interpreters, and janitors, in the list of those whom the Justices of the court may remove at will.

It is these last provisions which have brought bundles of protests from New York. The clerks and their assistants are up in arms, and are appealing to the Tammany representatives to block the bill. Assemblyman Julius Harburger, himself an old court official, has hearkened to their appeal, and will champion the cause of the affected officials in the Assembly. It is learned here that a secret meeting of the clerks and assistants was held in New York last Friday night to take steps to prevent the passage of the measure, and another meeting has been called for Thursday evening at the Hotel Metropole.

There is an inclination here to see the hand of Mr. Platt in the bi-partisan Justice feature of Mr. Brennan's measure, which is wanting entirely in the charter, and also in the provision for making the clerks' terms conform to those of the Justices. In case Republican Justices are elected in Brooklyn, Richmond, and Queens in 1899, it is pointed out, Democratic clerks and assistants appointed under the present administration would have to give way to Republicans; whereas, under the charter, they would hold over four years longer. Strength is added to this suspicion by the fact that the bill does not shorten the terms of the clerks in Manhattan and the Bronx, where there is no hope of the election of any but Democratic Justices.

Another bill raising the salaries of the Municipal Court Justices higher even than the figure named in the Brennan bill, made its appearance in the Senate to-day. It came also not from a Tammany Democrat, but from a Platt Republican, Mr. Page, and it provides for increasing the salaries of all the Justices of the Municipal Court, except those in Richmond and Queens, from $6,000, as provided by the charter, to $8,000. As practically all the officers who would profit by these increases are Democrats, the fact that this proposition to give them several thousand dollars a year additional should emanate from Republican sources is explained by those who seek for a hidden motive in every political move as only further evidence of the existence of a deal between Mr. Platt and Mr. Croker for the division of the greater city's patronage.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

THROUGH RATES TO ALASKA.

Competition with Canadian Pacific Arranged For in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—General Passenger Agents of the roads of the Western Passenger Associations and representatives of five lines of the Central Passenger Association met to-day to consider the question of through rates to Alaska. The five roads of the latter organization agreed with those of the Western Passenger Association in adopting a resolution to the effect that all the Eastern connections of the lines represented in the meeting immediately adopt through rates to points in Alaska and in the Northwest Territory which will accord the same through rates as are used by the Canadian Pacific through Port Arthur, the rates to be made by using the lowest through rate to the Pacific Coast basing point plus the steamer rates to Alaska. These rates are to be applied through San Francisco and points north of that city. The divisions are to be made on the basis of pro rata rate.

Atchison System's Earnings.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—The net earnings of the Atchison system for the month of December were $1,114,380, an increase of $221,480 over the same month of last year. For the six months of the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, the net earnings of the road have been $6,227,389, an increase of $961,744 over the corresponding period of the preceding fiscal year.

Chicago and Desplaines Valley.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Articles of incorporation were filed to-day in Springfield with the Secretary of State by the Chicago and Desplaines Valley Electric Railway Company; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators and first Board of Directors are Henry G. Foreman, Charles D. Evans, Philip H. Gray, William H. Hulbert, and Clayton E. Crafts, all of Chicago.

Railroad Men and Matters.

The Michigan-Peninsular Car Company has closed a contract for 500 cars for the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad. Nearly all of them are for coal hauling.

Chauncey M. Depew was yesterday elected a Director of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company, to succeed the late William H. Paulding, his brother-in-law. The Directors discussed but took no action on a proposition to retire the $5,600,000 consolidated first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due in 1939. It is planned to issue in redemption the four per cents if par can be obtained.

BROOKLYN ELEVATED JUDGMENT

A Default for $1,312,375.75—Reorganization Progressing.

The execution of a judgment for $1,312,375.75 against the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company was yesterday placed in the hands of Sheriff Creamer. This is another step in the reorganization of the company. The action was brought through E. P. Olcott, President of the Central Trust Company, who is Chairman of the Reorganization Committee of the road. The road will be bought in by the Reorganization Committee, in all probability. The committee has called in 50 per cent. of the $10 per share assessment, and the entire reorganization scheme, it is believed, will be perfected in a few weeks.

The judgment was obtained in a suit to foreclose the mortgage bonds deposited with the committee, and was taken by default.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A CAB.

Man Believed to be John Medale May Die as a Result.

A well-dressed man, about sixty-five years old, believed to be John Medale, senior member of the firm of John Medale & Son, printers of 23 Vandewater Street, and whose home is in Jersey City, was knocked down by a Pennsylvania Railroad cab at 9 o'clock last night at Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue. He was taken to the New York Hospital unconscious. It was found that he had sustained a compound fracture of the skull, and his recovery is considered hopeless.

A certificate from Knickerbocker Lodge, No. 22, showing that he was a Past Grand Master of the Order of Odd Fellows, was found in his pocket.

The driver of the cab, John O'Brien of 406 East Seventy-fifth Street, was arrested.

THE RESCUE OF A HORSE.

Scores of People Help Save an Animal from Drowning.

South Street, in the vicinity of Pier 4, East River, was the scene of the rescue of a horse from drowning, in which scores of pedestrians took part. The incident was watched by hundreds of spectators. The animal was one of a pair attached to a dump cart belonging to L. Smith, a dealer in mortar at Twenty-eighth Street and Tenth Avenue.

The cart was being loaded with mortar from a barge at the end of the pier about 1 P. M. yesterday, when the driver desired to move his vehicle closer to the side of the pier. One of the wheels struck the stringpiece of the pier and the tongue of the cart was swung about suddenly knocking one of the horses from the pier. The animal hung suspended over the water for a moment, and, the driver fearing further loss, cut the harness.

The horse swam around under the pier for a half hour before assistance arrived.

MANUFACTURERS' MEETING

Second Day's Session of the National Association at the Masonic Hall.

FOREIGN TRADE DISCUSSED

Improvement of Consular Service Urged—Necessity for Sample Warehouses in Foreign Ports—Warner Miller Says the Nicaragua Canal Must Be Finished by Americans.

About 300 delegates of the National Association of Manufacturers attended last night's session of the members at the Masonic Hall, Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue. The session was devoted entirely to the discussion of topics bearing upon the relations of the United States to foreign countries in matters of commerce generally, imports and exports, and Consular Service. President Theodore C. Search was in the chair.

The first speaker was Fletcher W. Hewes. His subject was a comparative history of the export and import trade and shipping since the civil war, and he illustrated his remarks with "trade charts" showing the increase and decrease in the several branches of foreign trade. He dwelt especially on the merchant marine, which, according to his figures, had decreased to such an extent that only a fraction of it was in the hands of American shipping interests. He closed with an appeal to the Manufacturers' Association to look into the matter and try in every way possible to remedy the conditions which have brought about this decline of the merchant marine.

Richard Young then made an address on the "Improvement of Consular Service."

Mr. Young only recently returned from an extended tour abroad, and his experience with American Consuls in the ports of Europe, Asia, and Australfa formed the basis of his speech. He said in part:

American Citizens for Consuls.

"It is almost unnecessary to say to you that every representative of our commerce in foreign lands should be an American citizen, and still there are foreigners who are acting as commercial agents for this country in important places. I do not for a moment question the integrity, honor, or ability of these gentlemen, but I do question the policy of our intrusting our commercial representation to subjects of competing nations. And I go further, and say, that it is inconsistent with our best interests to allow our National representatives, of whatever name or station, to enter into any business in the country to which they are assigned.

"I think no better investment can be made than to establish a consulate in every city of commercial importance to warrant it, with salary sufficiently large to support them, without outside aid. The duties of the office may not seem adequate to engage their entire time, but I am sure, if they have the true conception of their duty, responsibility, and privilege, they can use all their time to our profit and their honor.

"That glaring defects exist in the mode of selecting and appointing Consuls must be evident to every thoughtful man. The appointment is too often made as a reward for political work performed for members of Congress, Senators, or others, who feel this an easy way to discharge an obligation.

"You will see the inconsistency of sending to important commercial cities as Consuls men from our country having no knowledge of international commerce or of the language, without the necessary educational advantages. Yet such appointments are sometimes the result of reward for political work, to the detriment of our foreign trade and the humiliation of our citizens.

"To show how necessary it is to have strong Consuls, I will instance Japan. In 1896 England bought from that country seven millions of dollars' worth, and sold fifty millions, while we bought fifty-four millions' worth and sold only nine millions, although we are 3,000 miles nearer, and Japan is most friendly disposed toward us.

"In the face of our boasted enterprise, this is shameful. Such conditions should be kept constantly before our people by our Consuls. It is in their power to do invaluable service by giving such information as business men require and secure through their representatives and traveling men. These remarks also apply to Shanghai, Hongkong, and the commercial cities of China, where we are far behind other countries.

Consuls Shamefully Treated.

"We cannot expect improvement in the service as at present administered. Any gentleman in this audience would blush to treat a minor clerk as our Government treats its foreign representatives. The salary is beggarly compared with the dignity of the office, and their dismissal is shameful. In many instances the first information of change comes by cable or by letter from friends; but, frequently the first intimation from the Government is the new appointee walked into the Consulate and presenting credentials ordering that the office be turned over."

Theodore C. Search followed with a paper on the establishment of foreign sample warehouses for American goods. He said that the National Association of Manufacturers had undertaken a work of great magnitude in planning to establish a comprehensive system of American sample warehouses in foreign countries. Mr. Search maintained that by no other means could the buyer and the seller be brought together so readily or with such good effect, and there was no agency by which trade could be created at such small expense. A five-minute object lesson is worth more in business than weeks of study or explanation unaided by any illustrative facilities.

President Search continued:

"The young man who spends a year or so in the Caracas [Venezuela] warehouse, constantly in touch with a wide range of business interests, with abundant opportunity for the study of the language, customs, commercial law, customs regulations, &c., will have unrivaled training in the trade of Spanish America."

The Bureau of Information.

In speaking of the work of the National Association's Bureaus of Publicity and Information, Edward H. Sanborn said that 200,000 circulars of information were distributed by the association last year. A membership directory giving information about the classes of goods manufactured by each member of the association, with a classified section for the guidance of buyers, has been in course of preparation for some months, and will be ready for early publication. Mr. Sanborn said:

"The association has a large number of agents in foreign countries who do not merely render such service as their disposition may suggest, without any compensation, but who are paid for their work, and consequently render a service upon which dependence can be placed."

The Paris Exposition.

John J. Rooney and Joseph Bogan both discussed the question of American participation in the Paris Exposition of 1900. They urged that in view of the fact that the French Government had been prevailed upon to allot to the United States a liberal space, estimated at about 200,000 square feet, American manufacturers should contribute their utmost to make the American exhibits tell.

They impressed upon their hearers the necessity of going into the matter with all the zeal and energy at their command, as the United States will be placed in direct competition with every nation in the world.

To-day's programme includes the routine business for the day and the grand banquet at the Waldorf at night. The order of speaking at the banquet will be as follows:

Theodore C. Search on "The American Manufacturer"; President McKinley's address, Charles Emory Smith, on "Reciprocity and Commercial Expansion"; Henry E. Howland, on "The Industries of a Nation as Affected By Its Laws."

THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS,

Warner Miller's Address—Many Reports Considered.

The morning session was opened at 11 o'clock by President Theodore C. Search, who announced that the regular order would be a discussion of the report of the President submitted yesterday. About 300 delegates were present. Ex-Senator Warner Miller took the floor and offered a resolution, which was read and referred to the Committee on Resolutions, favoring the establishment of international American banks in South American countries. Mr. Miller explained that a bill providing for the chartering of such banks was pending in Congress. He regarded the establishment of international American banks as of equal importance with steamship and mail lines.

Mr. Miller was invited to address the convention on the subject of the Nicaragua Canal. He said that he believed the American people had made up their minds to build this canal; also that the work must be done by Americans and the canal controlled by Americans. The present Administration, Mr. Miller said, was in favor of the project and a majority of the members of Congress were also in favor of it. A Government commission, attended by a large corps of engineers, is now on the isthmus making a careful investigation as to the feasibility and manner of constructing the canal. Mr. Miller thought it probable that this commission would be ready to submit a report of some kind to the President late in the Spring. A motion to indorse the Nicaraguan Canal project was adopted by a unanimous vote of the convention.

In speaking on the subject of commercial reciprocity, Thomas McDougall of Ohio said that he had been informed that there was a tariff discrimination against American manufactures sent to France. Mr. Bullock of Bridgeport, Conn., and Mr. Montannis of Ohio each questioned this statement. Mr. Montannis said that his firm had shipped machinery to France and had encountered no such discrimination. Mr. McDougall said that his informant was Mr. Charles Davis of Ohio. The last-named gentleman said that he had in his office copies of the French tariff which clearly showed a discrimination against American manufactures. The convention voted unanimously in favor of the President's recommendation for commercial reciprocity.

The convention declared in favor of a reformation of the Consular Service, and authorized the appointment of a special committee to submit resolutions on the subject. Mr. Charles Davis of Ohio was made Chairman of this committee.

Mr. Tom L. Cannon of Missouri spoke on that part of the President's report relating to State taxation of foreign corporations. There was great need, he said, of some uniform legislation on this subject. The existence of widely different laws in the different States caused a great deal of trouble in the enforcement of inter-State contracts. He believed in extending the influence and co-operation of the National Association of Manufacturers to aid other organizations in doing away entirely with the restrictive and obstructive State laws.

Mr. William McCarrol of New York said that the practice of State taxation of alien corporations seemed to be growing, and it was absolutely necessary that something be done to check this mischievous tendency, otherwise many corporations would be driven out of business. He admitted that New York State was itself an offender in the way of driving corporations beyond the limits of the State by high taxation.

Mr. Thomas McDougall of Ohio said that the inequalities of taxation was the greatest burden that manufacturers had to bear. The question of State taxation, however, was a two-sided one. The imposition of taxes by a State Government was necessary. There were many important sources of wealth which did not begin to pay their share of the general public expenses.

Mr. F. S. Fish of Indiana said that whenever a foreign corporation went into a State and became domiciled there, that corporation ought to be willing to pay its share of the taxes of that State. Some States, however, unjustly undertook to tax corporations for sending agents within their boundaries to sell goods.

Many Reports Considered.

After the noon recess Mr. W. C. Barker of the Committee on Patents and Patent Laws presented a brief report indorsing the measures pending in Congress which are designed to increase the facilities of the Patent Office in Washington. Under the rules of the convention this report was sent to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Thomas McDougall of Cincinnati spoke on the subject of "Untaxed Alcohol for the Arts." He said that the most important thing about the tariff, so far as manufacturers were concerned, was its stability. No matter what the tariff may be, if the legislators will only let it alone, the business men will get along. Mr. McDougall said that he was in favor of letting the President's recommendation on the subject of untaxed alcohol for the arts go to the Executive Committee without any action on the part of the convention.

Mr. Dalley offered a resolution declaring the sense of the convention to be in favor of removing the interal revenue on alcohol used in arts and manufactures. The resolution was referred.

The Committee on Resolutions, through its Chairman, John H. Converse of Pennsylvania, reported favorably Senator Miller's resolution favoring the establishment of an International American Bank; also in favor of the adoption of a resolution calling upon the President and Congress to take such action as may be necessary to stop the evil of importation and sale of manufactured goods without the name of the country of origin being branded thereon. Both resolutions were adopted.

The Committee on Resolutions reported that, while they favored the adoption in this country of the metric system of weights and measures, they deemed it best to report the subject back for further consideration.

A resolution was adopted by the convention favoring the encouragement by the United States Government of American lines of steamships by the granting of liberal mail carrying contracts.

The Chairman of the convention was authorized to appoint a special committee of five members of the association to take part in the Pan-American Congress to be held in Washington in 1900.

Mr. Tom L. Cannon of Missouri offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five, with power to co-operate with other organizations in securing the repeal of unjust and inequitable State laws placing burdensome taxes on alien corporations. This resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

At the conclusion of the afternoon session, Prof. Albert S. Bickmore of the American Museum of Natural History, upon invitation, entertained the delegates with a short illustrated lecture on some of the West India islands.

SMOKED 100 CIGARETTES A DAY.

James Walsh of New Haven Attacks His Mother and Sister.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 26.—James Walsh, twenty-one years old, was sent to jail to-day for an attack committed upon his mother and sister during a fit of insanity brought on through the cigarette habit.

After an examination to-day, the doctors said his mind was affected. The young man had been in the habit of smoking 100 cigarettes a day for a long time.

HEAVY FINES FOR SHOOTING.

One Man Who Got a Rabbit Must Pay the Sum of $40.

SING SING, N. Y., Jan 26.—On Saturday three men were arrested charged with hunting on the property of William Rockefeller, which is placarded, warning hunters off. William Craemer and August Wyland entered pleas of guilty, and Justice Stuart Baker fined them $15 each. The third man, William Hurgarth, demanded a jury trial. It was set for to-day.

When the case was called Hurgarth changed his mind and elected to be tried by the Judge. He was convicted and fined $25 and costs, these bringing his fine up to about $40. His Saturday's shooting netted him one rabbit.

NEWPORT TROLLEY EXCURSIONS.

Residents Buy a Railroad to Bar Trains from Fall River.

NEWPORT, Jan. 26.—The consolidation of the Newport Street Railway Company with the Newport Illuminating Company to-day will prevent the Island Tramway, when completed, from running a cheap class of excursionists here during the Summer months from Fall River and other mill and manufacturing towns

The Illuminating Company, the stock of which is largely controlled by Summer residents, will control the tracks over which the Island Tramway officials hoped to enter Newport with their cars from Fall River. What move the Island Tramway people will make is a question.

Wealthiest Woman in Indiana Dead.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 26.—Mrs. Sarah C. Deming, the wealthiest woman in Indiana, died to-day, aged eighty-eight. She was said to be worth a million. She leaves a sister, Mrs. John P. Usher of Lawrence, Kan., whose husband was Secretary of the Interior under Lincoln. The children who survive are Demas, President of the First National Bank of this city; Henry, now leading a retired life in California, and Mrs. Sophia Wheeler of this city.

TAX VALUATIONS FOR 1898.

An Increase of More Than $73,000,000 Over the Total Amount for Last Year.

The Tax Commissioners made public yesterday the figures of the assessed valuations of real estate in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx on which the tax levy for the present year will be based. President Feitner of the Tax Board issued a statement some time ago, in which he declared that the assessed valuations of the previous board were too high, made so purposely to make it appear that the administration gave a low tax rate, and the figures he made public yesterday were for the purpose of bearing out this statement.

The statement and figures, with the table of last year for comparison, are as follows:

During the period for which this report is made the work of the department was mainly confined to the assessing of real and personal property for the year 1898, which was begun by the Deputy Tax Commissioners, under the direction of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, on the first Monday of September last, as required by Section 814 of the New York City Consolidation act of 1882.

The work was practically completed at the end of the term for which this report is made, and the preparation of the Books of Annual Record of Assessed Valuations of Real and Personal Estate, for the year 1898, was in a stat of progress to enable their being opened for revision and correction at the time designated by law, and the figures as completed and sworn to as to real estate valuations, subject to reduction on applications made, are as follows:

ASSESSMENT.

	1898.	1897.
Section 1	$353,221,150	$346,160,800
Section 2	261,913,450	287,094,950
Section 3	325,453,400	308,798,650
Section 4	224,013,300	211,168,740
Section 5	294,641,970	287,895,420
Section 6	105,987,740	103,856,740
Section 7	129,416,560	118,591,859
Section 8	15,304,590	*
Section 9	34,699,970	*
Twenty-third Ward	16,671,225	46,368,925
Twenty-fourth Ward	42,574,253	39,345,601
Real estate of corporations	56,748,000	53,508,835
Totals	$1,860,645,548	$1,787,186,791

*Sections 8 and 9 were not in existence last year. They include the Twelfth Ward.

The valuation shows an increase of $73,458,757 on real estate alone, as against a net increase of $62,150,951 on real estate and personal property together in 1897. The assessed valuation of personal property in 1897 was $381,449,065, and the total on real and personal property $2,168,635,856. On that sum the rate of $2.10 on $100 was made. If the increase in valuations is $70,000,000 or more, and Mayor Van Wyck succeeds in holding down the budgets, in line with the policy indicated by his action in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the tax rate for 1898 will probably not have to be raised, and may be several points lower.

DOCTORS AND HEALTH BOARD.

Dr. Satterthwaite Tells the Commissioners that Tuberculosis Can Never Be Exterminated.

Representatives of the County Medical Society appeared before the Board of Health yesterday afternoon, and made an effort to bring about a reconcillation between the society and the board in regard to the bill now before the Legislature removing consumption from the list of contagious diseases and taking away the board's power to sell vaccine and antitoxin.

Drs. R. L. Satterthwaite, Hadden, and Piffard represented the society. Dr. Satterthwaite said it was not the purpose of the bill to trammel the Board of Health, but that he believed the Health Department had exceeded its powers by manufacturing vaccine and antitoxine.

President Straus asked the doctor who started the manufaoture of antitoxin, the city or some individual. The doctor said he didn't know. President Straus then asserted that the city began its manufacture, not in competition with anybody, but as a matter of necessity. He contended that the only way to keep a good supply of antitoxin always on hand was to keep the laboratory in operation all the time. Consequently there must be a surplus, he said, and it would be wasteful to throw this surplus away. The sale of it was a legitimate effort to reduce the expenses in this protection of the city.

Dr. Hadden, in speaking of the part of the bill which obliged a consulting physician to report a case of contagious disease, said that this provision was entirely unjust, as it made the consulting physician a spy on the other one. He argued that tuberculosis was not a contagious disease in the same degree as other contagious diseases.

Dr. Satterthwaite then aruged that the extermination of tuberculosis was "a Utopian dream that can never be realized."

"It is a singular fact," he said, "that the plan advocated by the charter is in line with a similar one tried in Naples in 1782. Physicians were then obliged to report their cases of consumption. Failure to comply was punishable by a heavy fine. Yet at the end of fifty-six years, during which this law was applied, nothing was accomplished."

The doctor argued that it would be impracticable to isolate the consumptive poor. He said that bacilli of tuberculosis could not be exterminated because they were too widely disseminated, and the city could not give hospital accommodations to tuberculosis patients because of their number and because of the great expense.

The Health Commissioners agreed to a postponement of the discussion for one week, when it will be continued at Albany. In a few days a conference will be held between committees of the Board of Health and the County Medical Society.

After the conference with the County Medical Society's representatives the board abolished the Boards of Health of Newtown, Jamaica, Westchester, and Flushing, and all of the employes of these boards were removed, except Dr. P. J. Maynard, health officer of Flushing.

MRS. SMITH TRIED FOR BIGAMY.

Records of Two Marriages Shown in Hackensack—She Tells of Another.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 26.—Alga W. Humphrey, otherwise known as Louisa Smith, who has been indicted for bigamy, was placed on trial here to-day. John G. Smith of Whiteport, N. Y., says he married the defendant in 1887. At that time she said, he alleges, she was a widow. They lived together for six years. She disappeared one day, and he next heard of her as the wife of Dr. E. W. Piper of New York, in July, 1895.

Dr. Piper has an office at the Minot House, in Harlem. He says he met the defendant in New York, and that to him she said she was the widow of a physician. He heard of her marriage to Smith in July, and in November conclusive proofs were submitted to him. She was then arrested. Dr. Piper was married to the woman in 1893 in Rutherford by the Rev. William Day of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The records of both churches were submitted as evidence at the trial here to-day to prove the marriage. The ministers are dead. Several persons from Whiteport who knew the woman while there as Smith's wife were called.

The defendant took the stand in her own behalf this afternoon. She was very nervous, and several times nearly collapsed. She said Smith asked her to live at his house, and she did so. She alleged hypnotic influence was exercised over her at that time, and she did not remember the wedding.

She said she was an adopted daughter of a Russian Baron, and that she was first married in Europe when very young. The case will go to the jury to-morrow morning.

Catholic Summer School Plans.

The Trustees of the Catholic Summer School at a meeting held yesterday perfected plans for this year's session. Beginning with the session the school will conduct each department itself, instead, as heretofore, of renting out the privileges. Golf links and a bowling alley are to be provided. In addition to the lecture courses given last year a number of new subjects in university extension work will be taught. The outlook for the session is regarded as favorable. New members were elected to the Board of Trustees as follows: James G. McGuire, Mayor of Syracuse; Thomas J. Garan, Boston, and the Rev. James P. Kiernan. The old Trustees holding over are the Rev. M. J. Lavelle, the Rev. D. J. McMahon, John B. Riley, and Major John Byrne. The Rev. Dr. John Talbot Smith will manage the college camp.

Miss Hughes's Alleged Assailant.

Erich A. Prisman, charged with assaulting Miss Annie Hughes, Commander Ballington Booth's secretary, was discharged in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday afternoon. The New Jersey authorities decided to drop the case because they found the defendant had strong evidence of an alibi.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN

Amalgamation Probable Between the American Cycle Track Association and the "Syndicate."

NEW CLUBHOUSE PROPOSED

A Union Club Touring Trip to Paris Planned by the Century Wheelmen —L. A. W. Again Interferes in Road Racing Matters.

Overtures by the American Cycle Track Association may conciliate the promoters of the new racing "syndicate," formed to oppose the association, and the threatened rivalry between these bodies, which has been feared as foreboding ill for next season's racing, is likely to end in the amalgamation of the opposition into the Cycle Track Association. By combining the association would enhance its influence, and transform its promoting into a virtual government of racing for this district. Henry E. Ducker, Secretary of the American Cycle Track Association and manager of the well-known Charles River track of Boston, will hold a conference to this end with William J. Morgan, New York editor of The League of American Wheelmen Bulletin and one of the chief promoters of the opposition, Friday morning in this city.

Some days ago the members of the Century Wheelmen of New York considered a plan for a club visit to the Paris Exposition of 1900. It is estimated that among the club membership, which is in the neighborhood of 500, a third or one-half would be eager to engage in the enterprise. Now a more ambitious plan is being considered, and, if it is adopted, may result in a pilgrimage of wheelmen such as has never been seen. The plan provides for a party of which any member of a cycle organization of good repute in the city may constitute a part. The Century Wheelmen would still act as the sponsors of the scheme, and attend to the installments and arrange the details of the journey. From the correspondence pouring in to the Century Wheelmen's officers it is estimated that a party of 1,000 would easily be assembled. A meeting of the Century members is scheduled for Saturday night, when a lecture upon the Exposition will be heard, and the extension idea probably settled.

This week's bulletin of the National Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen is chiefly notable as marking one of the few occasions when the League of American Wheelmen assumes to control road racing. The clause effecting this is relative to the discipline of J. H. Mason of Erie, Penn., who, "for failure to return a prize after repeated notice to do so is suspended from track and road racing until Jan. 20, 1899, and ruled off all League of American Wheelmen tracks in any capacity." Albert Mott also recognizes the permanent suspensions of several Belfast riders by the Irish Cyclists' Association. The Crescent Wheelmen of Plainfield, N. J., will be refused sanctions pending the settlement of certain claims.

Owing to the ignoring of their protests for first prize at the New York-Yonkers-Tarrytown race of New Year's morning, the New York County Wheelmen are considering secession from the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York.

A country clubhouse for wheelmen and wheelwomen is included among the improvements to be made at Berkeley Oval, according to the manager, W. R. Pitman, yesterday. It will have the conveniences of a good hotel, and will overlook the cycle track to be built on the Oval. The club will be run on the proprietary plan.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE CREWS.

Two Freshman Eights in Training for the Final Selection.

From the candidates for the freshman crew, who have been in training since the call was issued, the following eight men have been temporarily selected:

Name.	Age.	Height.	Weight.
Bow. R. S. Willis	19	6.0	136
2. M. C. Stevenson	17	5.9½	153½
3. O. F. Le Prince	20	5.11¼	162½
4. H. Hasbrouck	19	5.8	170
5. S. P. Nash	18	5.9	162½
6. C. G. Meyer	18	5.11	165
7. B. M. Falconer	18	5.11½	147
Stroke. A. H. Laurence, Jr.	18	5.9	143

A second freshman crew has been made up, consisting of: Bow, Smith; 2, Scharff; 3, Henderson; 4, Mitchell; 5, O'Shea; 6, Mapes; 7, Wells; stroke, Dickson. From these eights the crew to represent Columbia in the freshman contests will be appointed.

Trap Shooting at Dexter Park.

A westerly gale blowing across the Dexter Park trap-shooting grounds, a dull background, and a field covered with glistening snow made the work of the Phoenix wing shots unusually difficult yesterday. The special feature of the day was the contest for the Phoenix Quarterly Cup, which was finally captured by A. Botty with a score of 14 out of 15, his nearest competitors being E. Madison and J. Smith, who retired with scores of 12 kills each. The birds were, with few exceptions, a lot of "screamers," which rose from the traps and soared away with lightning speed. The regular monthly shoot and several sweepstake events followed the cup competition.

Gould May Retire as Commodore.

The Atlantic Yacht Club will be the first aquatic organization to hold its annual meeting in the banquet hall of the Waldorf-Astoria, the date being fixed for Feb. 14. The officers for the year will be elected, and there is a well-authenticated rumor that George Gould will retire as Commodore of the club, and that the pennant will float from the schooner Sachem, owned by the present Vice Commodore, Frederick T. Adams.

Skating Races Postponed.

The speed skating championship races to be held under the auspices of the National Skating Association have been postponed until Saturday and the following Monday and Tuesday. The ice at Silver Lake, S. I., was unfit for the contests, which were to begin to-day. Instead they will be held at Poughkeepsie, on the Hudson.

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—Results at Ingleside:

First Race.—Purse; seven furlongs. Sardou won, Claudiana second, Rafaela third. Time—1:30¾.

Second Race.—Selling; six furlongs. Daily Racing Form won, Benamela second, Hermoso third. Time—1:15¾.

Third Race.—Selling; six furlongs. Zamar II. won, Mainstay second, Highland Ball third. Time—1:14.

Fourth Race.—Selling; mile and a quarter. The Bachelor won, Tulare second, Our Climate third. Time—2:08½.

Fifth Race.—Steeplechase; short course. Lord Chesterfield won, Mestor second, Una Colorado third. Time—4:17.

Sixth Race.—Selling; mile and an eighth. Don Clarencio won, Can't Dance second, Gallant third. Time—1:57.

Indiana Professor Missing.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Brother Alfred, Professor of French in Notre Dame University, Notre Dame, Ind., has been missing since Friday, and the police have been asked to look for him. He left M. A. Maguire's house, 609 Webster Avenue, this city, on the afternoon of Jan. 31, intending to pay a visit to the University of Chicago, but did not arrive at his destination. No word from him has been received at his home in Indiana. He is sixty-five years old.

Secretary Long a Temperance Leader.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, an ardent temperance advocate, was unanimously re-elected President of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society at the annual meeting here to-day. Bishop W. F. Mallalieu and the Rev. F. O. Talor, D. D., of Chicago, addressed the meeting.

"Quo Vadis."

Read what is said about it by HARRY THURSTON PECK, Professor of Latin in Columbia College, in THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, of Saturday, Jan. 29, published by THE NEW YORK TIMES.—Adv.

FLURRY IN CHICAGO WHEAT.

Leiter Brokers Rush Up the Price of January Delivery at the Close of a Dull Day.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 26.—January wheat again received the attention of the Leiter brokers to-day. In the last ten minutes' trading the price of that delivery was rushed up from around 96½ cents to $1.01, and it closed at $1, an advance of 2½ cents. The effect on May was more marked than during yesterday's January bulge. May closed at ⅞ of a cent advance, the gain being directly the result of the advance in January.

For the greater part of the session the market was decidedly uninteresting. If anything traders were inclined to the bear side, and prices for some time were a shade below yesterday's closing figures. About ten minutes from the close, however, January broke loose, and the pit suddenly took on an appearance of activity. Brokers for Leiter used the tactics that were so successful in January yesterday, the price jumping even faster than during that flurry.

May responded to this rally much more readily that it did yesterday. The market had been rather oversold, anyway, and the jump in January, coming just after fresh war news in the shape of a report that a British gunboat had seized a steamer loaded with arms and ammunition in the Gulf of Oman, and consigned to Russian houses, started shorts on a hurried hunt for cover. The top price of the day was reached on this bulge, May closing decidedly strong at 94¾ cents. July had sold as low as 84½ cents earlier in the day, but rallied and closed at 85⅞ cents.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

N. REYNOLDS & CO.—Schedules of N. Reynolds & Co., produce commission merchants at 53 Little West Twelfth Street, show liabilities of $4,504 and actual assets of $3,904.

VIRGIL DEL GENOVESE.—James W. Hyde has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Virgil Del Genovese, contractor, on the application of Sarah Jacobs. The order stated that he could not be found is this country.

W. E. & L. A. GOODENOUGH.—Schedules of W. E. & L. A. Goodenough, manufacturers of art furniture at 50 West Forty-fourth Street, show liabilities of $2,761, nominal assets of $3,003, and actual assets of $635.

CITY REALTY COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Carraher yesterday sold out the right, title, and interest of the City Realty Company in the furniture of sixteen flats at 256 and 258 West Forty-third Street, on executions for $959 in favor of D. G. & H. W. Griffith. The sale price was $200. The company was incorporated in August, 1896, with a capital stock of $5,000.

ENGLISH ENAMEL PAINT COMPANY.—The English Enamel Paint Company, manufacturer of enamel paint and furniture at 9 East Forty-second Street, has gone into the hands of a receiver, Francis C. Cantine of Scarboro, N. Y., having been appointed temporary receiver by Justice Cohen of the Supreme Court, on the application of Andrew J. Robinson and Frank C. Poucher. Mr. Robinson is a Director; also the largest stockholder and a creditor for $4,057. Mr. Poucher was the Treasurer. The liabilities are $10,538 and assets $2,727. It was incorporated in 1890 with a capital stock of $25,000, of which $16,500 has been issued.

H. VAN SLOCHEM.—Hyman Van Slochem, importer of furniture, bric-à-brac, and antiques at 499 Fifth Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Solomon M. Stroock, without preference. Business has been very dull for a year past, and two months ago he gave a bill of sale to F. Goldsmith, who had backed him financially since he started. The total liabilities were reported to be $45,500. Platzek, Stroock & Herzog said yesterday that they could give no idea of Van Slochem's condition now or the value of the assets. He came here from Amsterdam, Holland, and started the present business in the Fall of 1895.

ARMY AND NAVY ILLUSTRATED PUBLISHING CO.—The Army and Navy Illustrated Publishing Co. has applied to the Supreme Court for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation through Directors B. Gerson Oppenheim and Louis Jacobson, and Justice Cohen of the Supreme Court has appointed N. A. Elsberg receiver. The company was incorporated on April 16 last with a capital stock of $25,000, for the purpose of having Charles R. Brodix transfer to it a newspaper and plant, but for some reason unknown to the petitioners he refused to make such transfer, and it was therefore deemed best to dissolve the corporation. There are no assets. There is a judgment against the company for $364, which is under appeal.

Out of Town.

KNICKERBOCKER SILK COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Sullivan has received an attachment against the Knickerbocker Silk Company of Paterson, N. J., for $5,592, in favor of Emma F. Valentine, on two notes of the company, one to her own order and one to the order of James H. Valentine.

READING FOUNDRY COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts has received an attachment against the Reading Foundry Company of Reading, Penn., for $413, in favor of Bernard J. McCorry, on an assigned claim for iron pipes sold to it by the McNeal Pipe and Foundry Company of Burlington, N. J. It was served on a third party.

A Quarrel of Partners.

Mendelsohn & Swartz, manufacturers of clothing at 7 Lafayette Place, have quarreled, and A. A. Joseph, on behalf of Hyman Mendelsohn, has taken legal proceedings for the dissolution of the firm and obtained an injunction restraining Mr. Swartz from disposing of the assets. Mr. Joseph said that when the firm was formed on Aug. 30 last Mr. Mendelsohn put in $15,000 cash and Mr. Swartz $1,800 in stock and fixtures, and that the latter threatened recently to transfer the assets. A meeting of the creditors of the firm was held yesterday at the office of Mr. Joseph, 277 Broadway, and a committee of creditors recommended a settlement in full at four, six, and eight months. The liabilities are $15,000 and nominal assets $29,117. Mr. Mendelsohn, who has real estate worth $13,000 and a store at Hackensack, N. J., with a stock of $6,000, offered to turn in all this property should the assets of the firm be not sufficient to pay creditors in full. Emanuel Blumenstiel represented Mr. Swartz, whose interest in the firm will be purchased, it is said, and Mr. Mendelsohn will continue the business.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

AULD, John—The Manhattan Life Insurance Company $611
APFELDERFER, Nathan—A. Newman 68
ARNOLD, Bernard, and Samuel Salaway—R. Beinglass and another 106
ANTONY, Carl—George S. Runk, (costs) 47
AMERICAN GAS CONTROL COMPANY—A. B. King and another 156
BRITTON, Helen M.—J. H. Clapp 1,897
BRADY, Bridget, administratrix, and William Hughes, administrator—William Buhler 2,454
BELL, Byron—S. Adams and another 353
BORSODI, William—The Photo-Engraving Company 99
BLANCO, Joseph, and Frederick F. Fleck—The People, &c 1,500
BOYER, Philip—Charles D. Hexter 54
BUSHE, George B. A.—T. H. Babcock 122
CAMPBELL, Mary, administratrix—The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company 114
CASEY, John F.—M. Rosenfield and others 128
COZANS, Luke F.—L. H. Decker 158
COONAN, John E.—G. G. Condit 118
CROWE, Catharine A.—J. Weber and another 1,775
CARROLL, Homer B.—E. J. H. Tamsen, as Sheriff, (costs) 184
DANIEL, Seldon D.—N. Simmons 368
DE YONG, Selma—Scott Brothers 435
DUNHAM, Elizabeth M., Daniel J. Noyes, and William H. Mills—Henry R. Dunham 2,213
DUNHAM, Elizabeth M., Daniel J. Noyes, and William H. Mills—Rebecca S. Mills. 1,153
EMERSON, Joseph, by guardian—J. C. Rodgers 184
JENKINS, Ida L. and Mary E.—I. A. Sheppard and others 419
JACKLOVITZ, Morris and Samuel—A. F. Buchanan & Sons 158
FALK, Michael L., and Jacob Simon—J. & J. E. Conron 291
GILKISON, Benjamin P. and Ella I.—J. B. Jackson 88
GOLDMAN, Gustav—Eastmans Company of New York 424
GROGAN, Mary—S. Wolf 109
GRIES, Mrs. Eva—G. M. Wright, assignee 227
GREGGUS, Frederick—R. Shuttleworth .. 40
HAYES, Michael—New York Veal and Mutton Company 548
HARMER, Edwin H.—Allerton-Clarke Company 99
HALSTED, William M.—M. E. Goniden .. 228
HARDT, Engelbert, and others—Samuel Wallach and others, costs 433
HACKETT, Margaret St. L., and Marie H. Thrope—A. W. Clayton 1,005
HERRICK, Percy M.—R. M. Sanger 92
IROSIAN, Hohannes—A. Papazian 187
KILBOURN, Byron L. and Elizabeth—William Morse 204
KLAEER, Emile, and Automaton Piano Company of New York—William Buchanan 524
LEEPER, Morris—Westchester Hardwood Company 171
LYNCH, George M.—S. Wolf 66
LUBETKIN, Sarah—H. Gruff 30
LASHANSKY, Henry—Charles S. McGay and another 30
MASSACHUSETTS BENEFIT LIFE ASSOCIATION—D. S. Decker 2,600
MILLER BROS & CO.—I. Kubie 805
MOORE, William O.—J. T. Farley and another, executors 27
MERRITT, Charlotte B.—Elizabeth Mathews 841
MERCKLE, Charles—The Emerald and P. Brewing Company, New York 127
MARTIN, Philo J., Margaret Thompson, and George A. Lee—Joseph Meyer 3,676
NICKERSON, Edwin—R. H. Wolff & Co., Limited 67
PRUCHA, Gustav—C. Hank 261
ROSENBERG, Ida M.—G. F. Vietor and others 244
ROOT, Flora I.—H. Randel 3,900
REMLEIN, William, and Josef Sedlacek—S. Prosser and another, costs 22
SHERICK, Mark—Henry Abegg and another 222
SUTHERLAND, Henry M.—N. Hutkoff 278
STENSON, Patrick—W. Lipschutz 106
SACHS, Sigmund—P. Pohalski and another 134
SPLAIN, Frank S.—A. Manson 42
SANDFORD, Floyd S.—E. B. Frost, assignee 5,406
SCHMIDT, John—The Emerald and P. Brewing Company 90
SCHNEIDER BIRKENSTOCK MARBLE Company—F. M. Weeks 775
SMALLWOOD, John H., and Herbert E. Rockwell—H. H. Schwietering and others. 35
THIESE, Mortimer M.—H. C. Miner Lithographing Company 811
TRAUTPEL, Richard—William Nehls 73
WILLIAMS, Frederick C.—J. Wilkinson, administrator 266
WAGNER, Albert—J. Franke 824
WEIL, Michael—Albany Perforated Wrapper Company 30
WALKER, Frank B.—M. A. Sinnott 245
WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF Toronto, Canada—Ann McManus 3,978
WORTZ, Matthias—J. Lucas 91
WHITING, Florence D.—S. Wolf 99
WEINBERG, Isidor—L. Sainberg 122
WAHLE, Charles G. F., as receiver, &c., and Alexander Deutsch—S. Wallach and others, (costs) 109
WOODWARD, Rignal D.—G. Whitaker .. 308
WALLACE, Thomas G. and Loretta—A. B. Woodruff Company 337

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

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Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28¾
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Mignon—8:15.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
DALY'S—Twelfth Night—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Cleopatra—8:10.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Governors—8:15.
GARDEN—The Royal Box—8:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—In Old Kentucky—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Idol's Eye—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15.
HOYT'S—A New Yorker—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—La Belle Helene—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Countess Valeska—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15. Matinee—2:00.
MANHATTAN—The Ballet Girl—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—The Girl from Paris—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

SPECIAL COUNSEL FEES.

Partly through the reasonableness of his criticisms and in part through the brute force of circumstances, the Mayor has much the best of the game in his somewhat gleeful exposure of the abuse of large fees to special counsel under the last administration. Nothing tickles the crowd like the spectacle of an eminent reformer laid flat on his back. The Mayor is not unaware of that fact. Mayor STRONG set his Commissioners of Accounts at work to ferret out Tammany steals, and they found nothing. Mayor VAN WYCK finds that a great many thousand dollars were paid, as fees, under Mayor STRONG, to lawyers who are open and notorious reformers. All of these fees were large. Some of them were extravagant, improper, and disgraceful. In the game of politics this is a great point scored for Tammany and against the reformers.

The important aspect of the exposure is not political, however. The payment of twenty or thirty thousand dollars in a year to a lawyer as special fees for service in condemnation proceedings that did not demand anywhere near all of his time nor a degree of legal knowledge not possessed by less eminent and high-priced practitioners is a scandalous abuse in the business administration of the city. Its correction is a matter of business, not of politics. The Corporation Counsel announces his readiness to supply all the law required in the business of the various departments, and this remedy for the abuse of extravagant special counsel fees has the approval of the Mayor. That is sound reform. The only question is as to the quality of the law supplied.

Law may be too cheap as well as too expensive, and law that was at once cheap and poor would prove in the end the most costly.

EXIT GORMAN.

Happily for civilization and decency ARTHUR P. GORMAN is no longer in a position to do any public mischief. He has so used his boss-ship of Maryland that after three terms of the Senatorship he is permanently put out of public life. His career is ended. It has probably not been without its profit to him. So far as he is personally concerned, if his skin is thick enough, he may pass his remaining years in comfort. He is in the condition of Sir ELIJAH IMPEY, as described by MACAULAY: "The Chief Justice remained rich, quiet, and infamous."

So far as the public is concerned, Senator GORMAN is now available only for the extraction of morals. In that aspect he is very fruitful and exemplary. There have been and are other bosses very likely as bad as he, but there are few others to whom the choice has been so publicly offered between their personal interests and their party loyalty, and who have so unmistakably chosen their personal interests. There were other Senators from Havemeyer besides GORMAN, but they were not professional politicians in the sense in which GORMAN was a professional politician. They were mere speculators, to whom the Senate of the United States offered more advantages than any other exchange for gainful speculation, and who "bought in" before they "sold out." GORMAN was the trusted leader of the Democrats of Maryland, and he repaid their trust in a manner which ought to make him especially odious. He has converted the State which has been the scene of his activity from a trustworthy and unquestioned condition of Democracy to what seems an equally trustworthy "Republican stronghold."

In 1880, when he was first elected to the Senate, Maryland had given a Democratic plurality of 21,872, the magnitude of which may be better expressed by saying that it was 13 per cent. of the total vote, and in the population of New York would have been a majority of about 150,000. In 1886, when he was elected for the second time, the Democratic majority was 18 per cent. In 1892, when he was elected for the third time, it was 16 per cent.

It was in 1894 that the senior Senator and Democratic boss of Maryland, from motives which, we suppose, nobody doubts, set himself to work to prevent the keeping of the pledges of the party. He and the other "Senators from Havemeyer" whom he joined with himself managed to defeat the will of the people and to emasculate the Wilson bill from an honest attempt to execute a popular mandate into a measure which in many respects was as bad as the tariff which it superseded and in other respects worse. There was a particular strain of personal perfidy in Senator GORMAN'S course, because the President whom he betrayed had gone much out of his way to oblige him. The "scandals" of President CLEVELAND'S first Administration were almost exclusively the results of his paying too much respect to the applications, in regard to appointments, of the Senator from Maryland who had been the Chairman of the National Committee during the campaign. But a boss is by the nature of his being insatiable. This daughter of the horse-leech was not content with what had been done to the discredit of the Administration to oblige him, and in his successful attempt to violate the pledges of his party and defeat the will of the American people the sweets of revenge may have added a zest to the sweets of the Sugar Trust.

It was in 1895 that the voters of Maryland got their first fair chance at GORMAN, for the election of 1894 had been only of members of Congress. But in 1895 he had a very fair expression of what his constituents thought of him. The normal Democratic majority of from twenty to thirty thousand, from 13 to 18 per cent., disappeared and was replaced by a Republican plurality of 18,767. That was, politically, one would have said, the end of GORMAN. But he has been an unconscionably long time a-dying, for that was two years ago last November. In the interval he has still been a boss, and has been expressing his opinions upon public affairs, and cleverly dodging the silver issue and otherwise "playing politics." He is still the Democratic boss of Maryland, but he is a hopelessly discredited boss. It is strange and sad that the only way of getting rid of an unwelcome boss, so long as the "machine" continues to function, is to defeat his party. This is the course that the decent Democrats of Maryland have adopted with respect to GORMAN. They have had to beat him year after year, but they have beaten him finally. A boss who leads his party from a working majority to a helpless minority, and does this year after year, is of no further use as a boss. Senator GORMAN'S funeral expenses have been very heavy for the Democratic Party in Maryland.

THE ONLY COURSE OPEN.

The talk heard in some quarters that the Rapid Transit Commission has "surrendered" to the Manhattan Company is foolish and ignorant. The commission has its being and exercises its powers under the provision of a law of the State which is entitled "An act to provide for rapid transit railways in cities of over one million inhabitants." For years the commission and its predecessors have diligently striven, under many and great discouragements and in spite of frequent rebuffs, to provide a rapid transit railway for this city. Early in the Summer of 1896 the present commission had its plans ready. The Appellate Division said the road should not be built because it would cost too much. In patience and humility the commission revised its plans, cut down the cost, and once more asked the sanction of the court. It was told that while the debt limit would probably forbid the construction of the road, it might go ahead if it could find somebody willing to put up a fifteen-million-dollar bond as a condition precedent to undertaking the work. This unexpected blow left the commission's plan crushed, gasping, and moribund. It was not immediately fatal, and there was still hope, though faint. This was altogether extinguished by the Mayor's message. His utterances showed that the new administration is hostile to the underground plan, and the new administration is very powerful.

The court and the Mayor between them had blocked all progress with the tunnel plan. The likeliest bidder for the contract withdrew. The commission was powerless. It is true that the people, through their legislators at Albany, created it and endowed it with authority. It is true that the people, by a specific mandate of suffrage, have directed the commission to build them a rapid transit road. But what do authority and mandates avail against a dissenting court and Mayor? The people know perfectly well that they will never get actual, adequate, and satisfactory rapid transit until the underground road is built. But the people are dumb and tame. If they would back up their Rapid Transit Commission by mass meetings, loud clamor, street parades with bands, and the sobering menace with which aroused and dominant public opinion always confronts those who oppose it, there would be no doubt of the result.

Fortified by no such support, and encountering insuperable obstacles to the achievement of its own designs, the commission very wisely and of necessity turned to the next best thing. The Mayor had expressly said that he favored elevated road extension and improvement. Mr. GOULD said his company was ready to extend and improve. The commission at once entered into relations with the Manhattan Company. It was bound to do so. There was nothing else to do, and it must do something, for the Mayor declares that the people will no longer tolerate delay upon delay. Mr. JOHN H. STARIN, a member of the commission, in an interview reported in The Mail and Express of last evening makes a perfectly sound and just statement of the situation.

"After investigation and study I arrived at the conclusion that only by the construction of an underground road, operated, illuminated, and ventilated by electricity, could this vast problem be adequately solved. At the same time, no reasonable man can deny that the crying need of this city is better transit facilities now, not three or five years from now, but now, and in this view I am prepared, considering the decision of the courts and the authorities as to the underground plan, to give to any responsible company every facility which it is legally within the powers of the Rapid Transit Commission to give, in order to relieve, without further delay, the congestion and annoyance of local travel, which are the paramount evils with which our people have to contend at this time. If the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company is prepared now to give increased accommodation to the people, and, for the time at least, adequately to meet the demands of travel, I, as one of the Rapid Transit Commissioners, am ready to aid them in every way which it is lawful and proper for me to do."

Rapid transit cannot advance one foot save on this line. The possibilities of developing the facilities of existing lines must be exhaustively considered before progress in any other direction can be made. The Manhattan Company must make very great improvements in order to meet the just demands of the commission and of the public. It must understand that any plan that will not do away with overcrowding and carry passengers to Harlem in fifteen minutes cannot be considered rapid transit. Those are fundamental conditions. As a temporary relief from present danger and discomfort the commission may be satisfied with something less than this, but not much less.

The commission has now no course open to it except to give fair and candid consideration to the Manhattan Company's plans. If they are reasonable and promise substantial benefit to the public, the commission's approval will probably be given, if it lawfully can be given. If the plans are not reasonable and adequate the commission must take up again its own plans. If it is true that the people will no longer tolerate delay, the city authorities, after becoming convinced of the hopelessness of getting rapid transit in any other way, might become ardent partisans of the underground plan. It really depends upon the people. They will probably get the kind of rapid transit they deserve.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

Shall we ever obtain a sound and adequate currency system for the United States? If so, when?

These are questions that press upon the public mind in view of the work doing at Indianapolis and the stupid backward course of the majority in the Senate.

That we shall ultimately get such a currency as a great commercial nation needs, and such a currency is one of the things lacking to enable us to take the lead in the trade of the modern world, we can have no doubt. When we recall what the country has done, what it has met and overcome in little more than a century, what delusions it has outlived, from what catastrophes it has recovered, what great interests demand a right course, and how surely, if sometimes very slowly, the American people obey the demands of their larger interests, we cannot but trust in the future. Since trade requires sound and elastic currency, and foreign trade even more than domestic trade, and since we are now bound to extend our trade through the markets of the world, we shall ultimately get the currency we need.

But when? When the business men of the country see the need and really wish to meet it. Not a day sooner. The present very bad state of our currency, with its unfitness for the work of a great trading nation, is due to the fact that business men in the past have either not known or have not cared enough as to its vices to require their removal. We have, as we cannot too often point out, a political, not a business, currency system. Everything done in regard to it by Congress, from 1875 to 1893, was done, not to make it a better currency to do business with, but to promote the ends of the politicians.

The first bedevilment of finance by politicians was plannned in the campaign of 1868, when the Democrats sought an issue not connected with the war and set up the cry for paying the bonds in greenbacks. The attempt failed. The Nation was not yet ready to be fooled in that way. The declaration of coin payment was made in 1869, the Specie Resumption act was passed in 1875. But meanwhile the party in power had wasted its tremendous political fortune in riotous living and in corruption. The looting of the South, the salary grab, the Union Pacific rottenness, the San Domingo intrigue, the shameless prostitution of the public service, had so shattered the confidence of the Nation in the Republican Party that from that time it has only for brief periods held complete control of the whole National Government. But if the Republicans could not retain, the Democrats could not securely gain, the confidence of the Nation, and since 1880 there has been a continuous, desperate struggle between the two parties, with victory transferred from one to the other at each successive election.

In this struggle, the leaders have on either side, as was inevitable, used every means at their command to secure the doubtful vote, to turn the balance in their own favor. And now we ask every honest business man of whatever party to note one controlling fact. The voters whose strength of conviction and independence of mere party lines enabled them to dictate terms first to one party and then to the other, and thus to shape the policy of the Nation, were not the business men of the country. They were not the manufacturers and merchants and tradesmen and bankers, nor the professional men. They were the much derided people of the agricultural sections—West, Southwest, South—ignorant, no doubt, and narrow and sadly misled, but honest and brave enough to vote for what they believed to be right, though they snapped the party ties of a lifetime. It was these deluded but conscientious men who made the Populist Party, who compelled the emasculation of the Resumption act, the coinage of silver into full legal tender money, the Stanley Matthews declaration that all obligations are payable in silver at the option of the Government, the Sherman Silver Purchase act. Finally, in 1896, they seized complete control of the Democratic Party and forced the country to vote at a National election on an issue such as no civilized people has even considered for nearly a century.

What these men have done for utterly mistaken and ruinous ends the business men can reverse if they will. It is a question of the force of public sentiment. If their own is clear enough and sufficiently strong and firm, if they are prepared to vote their convictions though they smash their party, they can determine the course of the Government. This will require much work, an extensive and sustained organization, and possibly much time. But it is the one way to steady progress and stable prosperity.

THE PARKS AND THE CHARTER.

A bill has been sent to Albany for the amendment of that chapter of the charter which deals with the Park Board and the Art Commission. There are two important changes. One assembles the three Park Commissioners into a board, having the same powers over the parks of the new city that the old board had over the parks of the old city. It is, without doubt, judicious. It will have the effect of insuring discussion and publicity to any plans which one of the Commissioners may form, whereas there is now no safeguard against the execution of such schemes before the public knows anything at all about them. A headstrong Commissioner might cut down all the trees in Central Park, or perpetrate any other irreparable act of vandalism, before he could be interfered with.

The other provision releases the Mayor from the obligation to take the painter, sculptor, and architect of the Art Commission from a list furnished by the Fine Arts Federation, and empowers him to appoint any painter, sculptor, and architect. There is no apparent sense in this. The recommendation of the federation implies that the artist is a man of standing in his own profession. The Mayor's free choice might denote merely that the selected architect had a political standing.

What is needed, for the judgment of the city's works of art, is artistic artists and not political artists. It would be a public calamity to have the restriction removed which is the only guarantee the public has of the fitness of its appointed judges to pass judgment.

"This currency must be elastic. There will be more half bushels needed on thrashing day than will be needed on seeding day." This is the happy way in which Gov. SHAW of Iowa puts the argument for a banking currency. The trouble with the "half bushels" issued by the Government is that they can be increased in number by political pressure, but they cannot be reduced in number when no longer needed, nor can they be kept surely of the same size.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It is really amusing to see with what composure the inhabitants of Havana endure the spectacle of an American warship in their harbor. We have been treated so long to terrifying prophecies as to what would happen if this "provocation" were given that one is almost disappointed over the neglect of the island to teeter up and down with cataclysmic indignation now that the dreadful deed is accomplished. A few yelps come from irresponsible representatives of the Madrid press, but otherwise the silence is broken only by what sounds much like the occasional popping of a champagne cork. The Spaniard is a talented orator, for he has a most beautiful and flexible language, rich in delicate distinctions and vigorous epithets, but he is a prudent person, after all, and the chances are that he will survive a day or two longer, even if he doesn't have a war with the United States. Meanwhile, let joy and Wall Street be unconfined.

—Germany's sudden and surprising announcement that she intends to make Kiao-Chau free to the commerce of all the world may have its explanation in her discovery that the place is of no particular value to her or to anybody else. There are several reasons for suspecting this. First among them is the fact that Kiao-Chau is not very far from Chefu, a treaty port with a flourishing trade, 60 or 70 per cent. of which is in British hands, and not at all likely to be diverted from its present channels. Then the Province of Shantung is the reverse of fertile, and has no manufactures whatever. It has long been the great emigrating centre of North China, and people born there are to be found in large numbers all over Manchuria and as far away as Vladivostock. The strategic value of the leased territory, too, is more than problematical. An enormous expenditure would be required to make Kiao-Chau into another Port Arthur or Wei-hai-wei, for it is on a large open bay, difficult of defense, especially against forces landing a few miles from the city and attacking it in the flank or rear. After the war between Japan and China, Russia, it was reported at the time, had an option on the place offered to her, and as she did not occupy it, the conclusion is inevitable that she could see no chance of making it of service or profit. The city would have been opened as a treaty port years ago if there had been any chance of developing its commerce. Germany seems to have made an unlucky grab with her eyes closed or blindfolded, and now she generously offers to divide the worthless prize.

—One of Russia's innumerable mysteries is the erratic behavior of the magnetic needle in many parts of the great empire. The compass is freaky enough anywhere, but it seems to take a particular delight in refusing to point north for the subjects of the Czar. French and Russian scientists have recently been investigating this subject on the vast central plain between Moscow and Kharkov. The greatest aberrations were found in the Province of Kursk, the capital town of which is some 600 miles almost due south of Moscow. In the northern part of the province, near Tim, the needle deflects 20 degrees, further south, in the Province of Staroi Oskol, up to 30 degrees, while in the southeast of the province, about 150 miles south of Tim, the deflection is over 90 degrees, the needle standing almost perpendicular and pointing nearer east and west than north and south. This reversal of the magnetic forces may have some curious effects. A number of new railways are building in that region, and the engineers are interested in finding out whether the durability of their lines will sustain the long accepted theory that those rails last best which are parallel with the magnetic meridians. As these run east and west over a considerable part of Russia, it will be the north and south lines that first show signs of wear, whereas such lines in other countries are the more easily maintained in repair.

PERSONAL.

—A new claimant for Clipperton Island has arisen in the person of one J. RUSSELL CLIPPERTON. This gentleman, who lives near London, declares that the bit of coral rock about which Mexico, France, and the United States imagine they are having a little controversy, was discovered by and named after an ancestor of his who accompanied Capt. COOK in his famous voyage to the South Seas. "The little speck on the map," says Mr. CLIPPERTON, "used to be pointed out to me as mine when I was a boy at school sixty years ago." This, at any rate, disposes of the French claims of priority dating back only twenty-five years.

—"Pure and elevating thought" is an admirable thing, no doubt; but how is it that Mr. G. EDGAR ALLEN, whose letter, published yesterday, more than intimated his own high talents for that sort of thought, was impelled utterly to misrepresent certain remarks made in this column the other day about the murders committed by "Christian Scientists"? All of Mr. ALLEN'S denunciation of those who find in drugs a panacea for every ill, and of vicious charlatans with diplomas who prey upon the mentally and physically enslaved, had no bearing whatever upon the subject under discussion. That was the willful infliction of death upon scores of human beings, and the endangering of whole communities, by certain votaries of an abhorrent cult. When helpless children suffering from diphtheria are allowed to suffocate while reckless fanatics crowd around with mumbled spells, and when contagion is scattered broadcast through the neglect of the exorcisers to take the simplest measures of precaution, we fail to see any hint of "pure and elevating thought." At this particular time, when a number of doctors right in this city are doing their best to cripple, and if possible to destroy, a municipal department upon whose perpetuation and encouragement the life of thousands and the health of millions depend, we are not impelled to put the whole medical profession on a pedestal. For all that, however, we refuse to confess to "brutality" because severe words were used in characterizing outrageous crimes. After a while, perhaps, drugs will become unnecessary; but it will be some centuries hence. In the meantime the place for "Christian Scientists" who do murder in the name of their "science" is in jail or on the scaffold, as the case may be.

—Max O'Rell has been telling the Londoners that they should go to France and learn how to be cheerful. Considering the present state of affairs to the south of the Channel, this suggestion has a decidedly humorous element, which Max O'Rell's auditors, despite their Saxon gravity, may have appreciated even better than he did himself. Still there was much of truth in this distinction which he tried to establish between the two races. The average Frenchman, he said, puts his comfort and that of his wife and children above mere money grubbing, while Englishmen talked in apostolic language of the duty to rejoice always, but they did it with doleful faces and a feverish haste for making money and "getting on." The ordinary Frenchman would not attend to business if it interfered with comfort, and would view with horror the wild rush of the City man for his dinner in the middle of the day, with the notice posted up in his office "Back in five minutes." "Think of it," exclaimed Max O'Rell with an expression of comic despair, "five minutes for the most important event of the day." Then again, how could a man be cheerful who dined off a pound of steak and a pint or beer? In France they consumed light viands, drank light wines, and the merry heart provided a continual feast. Englishmen, the speaker said, knew almost nothing of French life, first, because they were not invited to French homes, and secondly, because they were deceived by French literature, which dealt only with the exceptional.

THE TIMES'S KLONDIKE LETTER.

From The Evening Post, Jan. 24.

All the signs point to a tremendous rush to the Klondike this Spring, paralleling, if not surpassing, the rush to California in 1848. Yet what a contrast is presented by the two. THE TIMES of yesterday contained a long letter from Dawson, dated Dec. 3, brought over the mountain pass by some miner struggling to get away from the place which so many others are struggling to reach. This letter tells us that the Klondike country is too full already, that men are working there in a temperature of 30 to 50 degrees below zero for a bare subsistence, that all the space in the two creeks which are known to be gold-bearing has been covered with claims, that food is extremely scarce, and that the prospects in general are most gloomy. THE TIMES'S letter is the most illuminating and evidently truthful communication that has yet been published from that region. Yet it is doubtful if it will abate the rush thither in any perceptible degree. The imagination of each Klondiker will be fired by the good luck of the few, and he will never hear of the ill luck and despair of the many till he finds himself in that category. The contrast with California in 1848 is found in the fact that the latter was a country capable of supporting a large population independently of its mines. It had a rich soil, a propitious climate, and abundance of timber, game, and fish, and it had water communication with the world at all seasons. Consequently those who had ill luck in the mines could generally get employment at other occupations. How different are the circumstances in the Klondike THE TIMES'S letter tells us in a most interesting way.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST PSALM NEWLY DISCOVERED IN EGYPT AND TRANSLATED FROM THE KOPTIC.

Written for The New York Times

BY THE REV. A. A. BROCKWAY,

LOCAL HONORARY SECRETARY OF THE EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND.

"I was small among my brethren and youngest in my father's house. I tended my father's sheep.

"My hands formed a musical instrument and my fingers turned a psaltery.

"And who shall tell my Lord?

"The Lord Himself, He Himself hears. He sent forth His angel and took me from my father's sheep, and He anointed me with the oil of His anointing.

"My brothers were handsome and tall; but the Lord did not take pleasure in them.

"I went forth to meet the Philistine, and he cursed me by his idols.

"But I drew my own sword and beheaded him, and removed reproach from the children of Israel."

Between the remarkable period of the old Egyptian sun worship and that of the Mohammedan conquest of Egypt, when the Arab swept the land like a sandstorm, arose and flourished the Coptic Church, as a sequel of the Son of Man once having made His abode with the sons of men. This place of Christianity became a powerful communion, with many churches and monasteries scattered over that country. Some of them stood on the ruins of far more ancient temples and were made of their fragments. A notable case in point is that of the Temple of Deir-el-Bahari, at Thebes, or "Convent of the North," where Christian mummies of Coptic priests were found, bearing in the pictured hands on their cerements the painted symbolism of their chief sacrament—the head of wheat for the bread and the red-colored glass for the wine of the Lord's supper. In our time the Copts are weak, comparatively, but I found that there survive still, in Cairo alone, rather more than thirty of their churches, the crypt of one of which is connected by tradition with the Virgin Mary and the flight of the Holy Family into Egypt.

The one hundred and fifty-first psalm, which has attracted so much attention since its recent rediscovery in Egypt, as part of a complete Coptic psalter that was prepared and preserved by those scholastics, has yet to be passed upon by the experts as to its genuineness. But, whether it shall be once more decreed by them to be apocryphal, or not, it bears the semblance of genuineness in its newly found connection, and it was certainly received and protected with much confident devotion early in the Christian era.

European students in Oriental learning have been unusually interested in this remarkable discovery. This early example of the old art of papermaking and pen printing is a model of beauty. The best translators have been at work on it in the British Museum, that vast and bewildering receptacle of old things rare and strange.

In the time of the Saviour the Coptic language was spoken in Egypt by the descendants or successors of the early Egyptians. This Coptic work is the oldest Eastern manuscript including any portion of the Psalter. It is the only known entire Book of Psalms inscribed in an ancient dialect. For years there was a conflict among ecclesiastics and historians over this One Hundred and Fifty-first Psalm, which was finally adjudged not authentic, so it has not been included in our canonical Scriptures. But here, in the oldest Oriental manuscript containing any portion of the Psalter, we find the long-discussed and the discredited One Hundred and Fifty-first Psalm in its entirety, bearing marks of genuineness and of having been long honored as authoritative, and showing that, if spurious, those early Christians in Egypt were sadly deceived. If, in the light of our latest investigations, the savants shall decide to remove this psalm from the list of apocryphal writings, such action might lead to its finding an honored place at length in our authorized Bibles, and thus a new psalm of David would be given to the world. The context indicates him as the writer of this brief but bold and forcible description of his valorous and victorious encounter with the defiant Goliath of Gath. The translation of this work, the Coptic Psalter, has been in the hands of Dr. Budge, an eminent Egyptologist, keeper of Assyrian and Egyptian antiquities in the British Museum.

The dialect is that of Upper Egypt. Dr. Budge considers this work as fit to rank with the greatest of the recent great "finds" in Egypt. It was found in this way: Peasant farmers in Upper Egypt were digging and carrying off some light soil, for a top dressing, from over the ruins of an old Coptic monastic establishment, when they came down to a stone box containing two books in strong leather covers, bound in the European fashion, and wrapped in coarse linen with tender care.

For hundreds of years, but no man knoweta just how many, had they lain untouched, unread, forgotten. It would seem like sacrilege to disturb them—like interrupting the long and peaceful rest of the remains of some sleeping saint who lay down not to rise again until the last great day. But these volumes were not in anybody's tomb. They had, without doubt, been prepared for and used in the old monastic church here which they have so long survived. Seemingly, during some difficulty, perhaps during the incursions of some interests foreign to them, these books, as a rare treasure, were thus hidden away. The other volume is a book of ten homilies, (or sermons,) and both are wonderfully well kept. The one who thus so carefully concealed them, quite likely a learned churchman of his time, of the Monophysite faith—the belief that Christ had but one nature—doubtless considered this psalm, and this whole psalter of which it formed a part, as most valuable, and most important to be saved from destruction, perhaps by merciless invaders holding an alien faith. Dr. Budge thinks the work was written at the end of the sixth century, or in the first half of the seventh. At one period of its history, this book was repaired and rebound, and the style of the covers only may indicate the eleventh or twelfth century—a much later date than belongs to the contents. This binding may give a clue to the century when the book was concealed. Some experts in Coptic lore think this codex is not older than the seventh, and possibly not older than the tenth century. It bears no date. The later Coptic works were dated as early as 884 A. D. Thus it would seem that the present work belongs to an earlier period than that. There are Coptic versions of the sacred writings in various dialects, extending back as far as the second century. Papyrus manuscripts were used until the eleventh century. The papyrus, by the way, was a rare, Nile River reed, sedge, or bulrush, ten feet high, now extinct in Lower Egypt. The ancients used it for making baskets, rope, paper, and for food and fuel. It is cultivated in the botanical gardens of London as a curiosity. It seems to have been as indispensable, and to have had as great a variety of uses, with the old Egyptians, as is the case with the reindeer and the modern Laplander.

This One Hundred and Fifty-first Psalm claims King David as its author, which is more than can be as plausibly said for a large number of the psalms. He is commonly called the author of the one hundred and fifty psalms—the Psalter. But this "sweet singer of Israel" actually wrote less than half of them. However, he did write more of them than any other one person, and for this reason, as also for convenience, the whole collection carries his name. About seventy-one of the psalms owe their composition to him. Of the remainder, more than thirty are anonymous. The rest were written by Moses, Aaron, Asaph, Ethan, Heman, Jeduthun, Solomon, and the sons of Korah. They are none the less valuable for all that. The entire collection, in its historical aspect, covers a period of 1,000 years, beginning with the days of Moses. The psalms are divided by scholars, according to their subject matter, into five books, thus: From the first psalm to the forty-second; Book Two, to the seventy-second psalm; Third Book, to the eighty-ninth; the fourth, to the one hundred and sixth; the fifth, to the end. Some of them are called miscellaneous; some, penitential; some, the Pilgrim Psalms; some, the Hallelujah Psalms. There is not, in the life of any one, an exaltation of feeling and condition so sublime, or a down-plunging so deep, but that a counterpart may be found in some portion of the Book of Psalms. Some of them are full of woe and desolation—sorrowful and heavy hearted. Others overflow with good feeling—jubilant and triumphant. Some cry out with rage and anger like the storms of night when they beat about our habitations; others are pensive, soft, gentle, and undisturbed as the slumber of an infant.

No doubt, when first used they were always sung. David himself caused the best composers to set them to music. The Israelites in their journeys kept step with the steady beating of the chant or Pilgrim Psalms. One band of travelers singing a verse, another the alternate. What a roar of melody must have gone up and resounded through the hills as they pressed forward, answering to each other's voices, and the whole accompanied with every sort of instrument that the musical art had as yet produced. That is what is alluded to in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Psalm—"Praise Him in the sound of the trumpet; praise Him upon the lute and harp; praise Him in the cymbals and dances; praise Him upon the strings and pipe; praise Him upon the well-tuned cymbals; praise Him upon the loud cymbals. Let everything that hath breath praise the Lord." That is, everything into which breath or harmony can be introduced.

The Psalms have been always used in both the Hebrew and the Christian Churches as a medium of praise and adoration, and a great part of the prayers of the modern Jews are taken from this source. The world will never grow weary with singing the ever-sweetening Psalms of David. No words could express their beauty when properly rendered and understood, and there is not a book in the world for which I should think one could form a greater attachment than for the Psalter. There is an indescribable beauty, a richness, and rarest eloquence in all its melodious measures which opens the heart of the one who makes it his familiar friend, and fills him with gratitude for those who were inspired to leave for posterity such a wonderful production.

David was a man of strong impulses, of mighty feeling, of most active imagination. Every possible sentiment of the human heart is here embalmed by this immortal bard, and when he had exhausted all the stores of poetic utterance, when every human means of laudation for extolling Jehovah's awful name had been resorted to, his lofty soul, still unsatisfied, he, in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Psalm, calls upon the sun, the moon, the stars, the mountains, and hills, and beasts and men to chant the Creator's praise.

NUGGETS.

Welcome Words.

"Yes, his sermons are tiresomely long, but he always says something to the point."

"Well, what did he say to the point last Sunday?"

"'In conclusion.'"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Ready Remedy.

Author—I am troubled with insomnia. I lie awake at night hour after hour thinking about my literary work.

His Friend—How very foolish of you! Why don't you get up and read portions of it?—Boston Traveler.

Modern Methods.

Diggs—I just finished reading an account of how they burned heretics at the stake in ancient times. Such barbarism would not be tolerated in this enlightened age.

Biggs—No, indeed! The modern heretic is let off with a roast in the religious journals.—Chicago News.

He Fought with Sherman.

Lady—So you fought with Sherman on his march to the sea? Here is a dollar for you, you noble patriot! Were you in a Massachusetts regiment?

Tramp—Well, hardly, lady. I wuz in de Louisiana Tigers, an' de way we fought wid dem Yanks wuz a caution.—Judge.

PEACE AT ANY PRICE.

From The Washington Star.

Sit down here, Uncle Sam, an' lemme give ye some advice.
Philanthropy is suthin' which is allus good an' nice.
But is it practical? That there's the question nowadays.
Before ye show yer sympathy, be certain that it pays.
You're still a youthful Nation, notwithstandin' your great size.
Like men's, a country's moods may be more generous than wise.
Don't quail at hints that honor may be trailin' in the dirt.
Don't even think of fightin', 'cause ye might git hurt.

Remember that warm sentiment is, likely, somethin' that
May give you cause fur worry an' prevent your gittin' fat.
Declare that this is still the greatest country 'neath the sun;
P'int to the Pilgrim Fathers an' likewise to Washington;
An' other old-time heroes that despised all threats of strife.
Their courage was enough to last a country all its life.
We ain't afraid of no one—but all danger let's avert.
Don't even think of fightin', 'cause ye might git hurt.

Possess yerself in patience until every envious land
Gits kind of curious fur to see jes' how much you will stand.
No matter though the insignificant may rise an' try
To make you seem more humble in the internash'nal eye,
Content yourself with sayin' that he isn't doin' right
An' you think his conduct suthin' that is very impolite.
But never call no bluffs. Fur "sure things" allus be alert.
Don't even think of fightin', 'cause ye might git hurt.

KAISER ARBITER IN CHINA

Pall Mall Gazette Says He Can Dictate Terms with the Force He Possesses in the Far East.

MORE BRITISH SHIPS NEEDED

London Newspapers Say the Japanese Navy Is a Factor of Uncertain Value—Russia to Increase Her Eastern Fleet.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—A dispatch to The Daily Graphic from Sebastopol says it is rumored there that a portion of the Russian Black Sea fleet will be dispatched to China.

The newspapers here comment on French, Russian, and German reinforcements going to the Far East, while no corresponding addition is made to the British fleet, and say "Happily Great Britain has the countenance, instead of the hostility, of the United States. But the Japanese Navy is a factor of uncertain value."

An article in The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The German fleet may be said to hold the balance between England and Japan and France and Russia. The position of arbiter is the very thing the Kaiser would desire, and, with the force he possesses in the Far East, he can dictate terms.

"If the position is really critical we run a grave risk in leaving our fleet weak. In fact, we prepare for an open contest by a retrograde move."

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—The steamer Darmstadt, having on board detachments of marines and artillerymen, has arrived at Kiao-Chau Bay.

ADMIRAL McNAIR'S OPINION.

The United States Soon Will Have Seven Vessels in Eastern Seas.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—Rear Admiral McNair, who has been in command of the Asiatic squadron from November, 1895, until the 3d inst., when he was relieved and ordered home, and who has reached this country on his way to Washington, says:

"The feeling in China and Japan is one of uncertainty. The fleets of the powers in Asiatic waters have been increasing until they are all represented by an unusually heavily armed force, but what they may portend is something I do not know. When I left there were five American vessels there, and, with one on her way from this port, and the Raleigh, due shortly from the Atlantic, we will have a fleet of seven vessels, the best of their class in the world, to protect American interests and uphold, if necessary, the honor of the American flag."

The Admiral will start for Washington this afternoon.

GERMAN SAILOR MURDERED.

Marines Sent to Tsimo and Kiao-Chau to Avenge the Crime.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—The Lokal Anzeiger's China correspondent says that a German sailor named Schulz of the cruiser Kaiser, while on outpost duty at Tsimo, the extreme German post in Kiao-Chau Bay, was murdered by the Chinese rabble last Monday night. Detachments of marines have been sent to Tsimo and to the town of Kiao-Chau.

JEWS ATTACKED IN ALGIERS.

A Native Fires at a French Officer and Wounds a Lady.

ALGIERS, Jan. 26.—Several isolated outrages were perpetrated here to-day. A number of Jews were stoned and badly injured.

A native, a Spahi, fired at a French non-commissioned officer, missing him, but wounding a lady.

SEEKING REDRESS OF TURKEY.

Baron de Calice and Minister Angell Take Up a Consular Agent's Case.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The correspondent of The Times at Constantinople says:

"Baron de Calice, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, and Mr. Angell, the American Minister, visited the Porte together yesterday (Tuesday) to demand redress for wrongs done by the Turkish authorities at Aleppo to the American Consular Agent there, who is an Austrian subject.

SUGAR INDUSTRY ABROAD.

Germany and Austria Agreed to Help It, Baron Thielmann Says.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—During the debate in the Reichstag to-day on the proposals of the Conservatives to tax saccharine, as a rival of the sugar industry, Baron von Thielmann, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, said the Government would do its utmost for the sugar industry. He added that an international conference would meet in three weeks' time, and asserted that the views of Austria and Germany harmonized.

LADY SYKES GOES ABROAD.

A London Newspaper Says She Will Avoid Extradition.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The announcement in the morning newspapers to-day that Lady Tatton Sykes, who, with her husband, recently successfully defended the suit brought by Daniel Jay, a money lender, to recover the sum of £15,870, loaned to her Ladyship on promissory notes signed apparently by her husband, but which the latter classed as forgeries, has gone abroad for the benefit of her health, has caused much talk, and an evening newspaper intimates that she has gone to a country from which there is no extradition.

Lady Sykes's solicitors, however, deny that she has gone abroad, or has any intention of doing so. They say she is still residing in London.

COUNT LUDWIG TISZA DEAD.

A Hungarian Nobleman Who Restored the Town of Szegedin.

BUDAPEST, Jan. 26.—Count Ludwig Tisza is dead.

Count Ludwig Tisza, who had also the title of Count von Szegedin, which was conferred upon him for distinguished services in the restoration of the town of Szegedin, on the River Theiss, after the inundation of 1879, was born at Geszt Sept. 12, 1832. He was a brother of Koloman von Tisza, the distinguished Hungarian statesman and former Prime Minister. In 1869 he was Vice President of the Hungarian Council of Architecture, and two years later was appointed Minister of Public Works. In the Hungarian Parliament he, like his brothers, Koloman and Ladislas, voted with the Moderate Radicals in the early days of their Parliamentary career, but in 1875 they went over to the United Liberals, under Doak.

JULES EMILE RICHEBOURG DEAD.

The French Novelist and Comedy Writer Expires in Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—M. Jules Emile Richebourg, the French novelist, is dead.

M. Richebourg was born at Mouvy (Haute-Marne) April 23, 1833. His father was a cutler. In 1850 he made his appearance in Paris, and, after a short experience in a commercial house, obtained a position on the staff of Figaro. For a time he wrote fugitive verses, but finally, after several unsuccessful attempts, he produced, with some credit, in 1862, a five-act drama entitled "Les Nuits de la Place Royale." This was written in collaboration with M. Leon Pourmin. In the following year he was yet more successful with a one-act vaudeville comedy, "Un Ménage à la Mode." But as early as 1857 he had made his début in romance with the "Contes Enfantins." From that time on he did not cease to turn out romances of adventure, intrigue, and passion which had a wide vogue among the masses of French readers of fiction.

Eleven Persons Killed in Argentina.

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 26.—Eleven persons have been killed by an explosion of gunpowder at Flores, in the province of that name, southwest of Buenos Ayres.

RUSSIAN ARMS FOR PERSIA.

British Gunboat Seizes the Baluchistan Off Muscat and Her Cargo Is Confiscated.

MUSCAT, Gulf of Oman, Jan. 26.—The British gunboat Lapwing has seized the steamer Baluchistan, off here, and her cargo of arms and ammunition has been confiscated. Her cargo is held by the British Consul.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The seizure of the steamer Baluchistan tends to explain the mystery as to whence the Afridis secured an unlimited supply of Lee-Metford rifles—the latest British army rifles—with ammunition.

The owners of the Baluchistan say she has been released and has proceeded. They add that the arms were shipped to a dozen different Russian firms.

London papers of Jan. 13 and 14 contained dispatches from Calcutta intimating that before long serious trouble might be expected along the Indus, on the borders of Baluchistan and Afghanistan. On the borders of these two States west of the Indus are about 300,000 square miles, practically under British control. West of Baluchistan and its northern neighbor is Persia; north of Persia and Afghanistan is the Russian Empire.

Ever since the trouble in British India with the Afridis began accusations have appeared in the English press that Russia through the Turks was back of it all. For some months past, too, the northern kingdoms of Persia have been in a state of more or less unrest in regard to the new Shah, Mouzaffer-ed-Dine, who is very favorably disposed toward the English. On the contrary, his father, Nasr-ed-Dine, who was assassinated May 1, 1896, was friendly with the Russians, who gained many valuable concessions from him in the face of strong British opposition. Russian influence became paramount at Court, and it is against this established influence that the British envoys and agents are contending. Several times it has also been alleged that Russian agents were creating unrest in regard to Mouzaffer among the northern potentates of Persia.

Muscat, off which the vessel laden with munitions was captured, is the capital and chief port of Oman, an Arab State, which stretches along the northeast and southeast costs of Arabia from Cape Mussendam, at the entrance to the Gulf of Persia, to the Port of Mirbot.

GOLD STANDARD FOR INDIA.

Lord George Hamilton Says England May Take Steps to Establish It Within a Year.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, speaking this evening at Chiswick, said he thought that during the course of the next twelve months the Government might take steps to establish a gold standard for India.

Lord George Hamilton read a dispatch from the Indian Government stating that the revenue was coming in well, that the expenditure on the frontier was much less than had been anticipated, and that the Government expected to be able to meet, without difficulty, all disbursements for the present financial year, with the prospect of a substantial surplus for next year's proceedings.

Discussing India's immense productive capacity, which he referred to as "not yet fully developed, but capable of being developed by an influx of idle British capital," Lord George Hamilton said:

"A stable exchange, attracting that capital, could be secured either by international bi-metallic arrangement or by India establishing a gold standard. The result of the Wolcott mission showed that the former is impracticable; but the difficulties in the way of the gold standard are not so insuperable as some believe."

His Lordship said he believed the Home Government could materially assist India in this matter, and he would venture the opinion that it would do India "infinitely more good than any temporary loan of a million or two to meet the expenses of the frontier war."

BOLIVIA ALARMED AT PERU.

The Government Urged to Get Ready for a Conflict.

LIMA, (via Galveston, Texas,) Jan. 26.—According to dispatches from Sucre, Bolivia, there is much excitement there as to the policy of Peru. The press urges the Government to increase its armament and to get ready for the impending conflict, asserting the existence of a treaty between Peru and Argentina.

But the existence of such a treaty is denied here in responsible quarters.

DEFEAT FOR MRS. SUTRO.

Amateur Musical Clubs Elect Mrs. Edwin F. Uhl President.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Mrs. Theodore Sutro of New York was defeated to-day for the Presidency of the American Federation of Amateur Musical Clubs, Mrs. Edwin F. Uhl of Grand Rapids, Mich., wife of Mr. Cleveland's Ambassador to Germany, being the successful candidate. Mrs. Uhl received 77 out of a total of 101 votes.

Mrs. Sutro lays her defeat to Mrs. Theodore Thomas, wife of the famous orchestra leader, but there are those who believe that jealousy caused by her beauty, wealth, and social position had more to do with it than any thing else. Some six months ago, when a temporary Board of Directors was chosen, Mrs. Thomas's name was placed on the list at the suggestion of her sister, Mrs. Fay Pierce, and Miss Fay. Mrs. Thomas, who was not present at the time, repudiated the action in a letter to the press. In her opening address before the convention yesterday, Mrs. Sutro called attention to Mrs. Thomas's action. This made Mrs. Thomas angry and she immediately set to work to cause Mrs. Sutro's defeat, and succeeded.

Next Week's Operas.

Damrosch & Ellis have made a change in their list of operas for next week. Instead of "Romeo and Juliet" for Monday night, "Faust" will be given with the same cast as on last Saturday afternoon, and on Wednesday "The Flying Dutchman" will be given, with David Bispham in the title rôle, his first appearance in this city in that part. The opera for the Friday night performance will stand as announced; Mme. Nordica as Brünhilde in "Die Walküre" will make her first appearance this season under the present management.

FIRED AT A CROWD.

Siner Celebrated His Release from Jail and Was Again Locked Up.

On Dec. 15 George Siner of Bergenline Avenue, Union Hill, quarreled with his roommate and it was alleged tried to kill him. He was arrested on a charge of assault, was tried and acquitted on Tuesday. Since then and up to yesterday afternoon he has been celebrating his release. He passed the office of Justice of the Peace Stukes, and the Justice seeing his excited manner asked what was the trouble.

For answer Siner drew a revolver and fired at the Justice. The bullet went wide. Constable Buttenbaum heard the shot and ran out of the office. He gave chase to Siner, who had started to run. Buttenbaum opened fire on Siner. A crowd joined in the chase and followed Siner down the avenue to Columbia Street.

There Siner came to a halt, and, turning, opened fire on the crowd. His bullets went wild. He fired almost point blank at Frank Block, a tailor, but the shot missed. Justice Stukes then knocked the man down. Siner fought desperately, but was overpowered and locked up.

Dingley Helps Barnum's Circus.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Representative Dingley of Maine introduced to-day a bill amending the act allowing certain articles exported from the United States for exhibition purposes to be returned free, so as to include in free entry privilege wild and other animals of foreign origin taken abroad temporarily for exhibition in common with any circus or menagerie. The object is to relieve the Barnum & Bailey Circus, which has been exhibiting in Europe, from the threatened necessity of paying heavy duties on its return here.

$100,000 Failure in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 26.—Michael Hoffman, a pioneer wholesale liquor merchant, assigned to-day to Grant I. Rosenzweig. The liabilities are stated at $100,000, and the assets are stocks worth $40,000 and real estate valued at $40,000.

"Quo Vadis."

Read what is said about it by HARRY THURSTON PECK, Professor of Latin in Columbia College, in THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, of Saturday, Jan. 29, published by THE NEW YORK TIMES.—Adv.

"LOHENGRIN" AT THE OPERA.

A Large Audience Hears a Good Performance of the Popular Work.

Wagner's "Lohengrin" is generally conceded to be one of the most popular operas with the music-loving public of this city, and it was therefore to be expected that it would draw a large audience at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The house presented a bright appearance, and it was evident that the audience was well pleased by the performance, though it was distinctly German, and of late "Lohengrin" has not been given here in the real German style. The performance last night was notable for the devoted earnestness of all those engaged in it. There was not always that degree of refinement and elegance to which this public has grown accustomed, but in lieu of this there was an immense amount of vigor. The German performers are prone to sacrifice the purely lyric beauty of the music to their conception of the dramatic significance of the scene. Yet in last night's performance there were some features of lyric excellence.

These were contributed chiefly by Mme. Gadski as Elsa, and Mr. Bispham as Telramund. At the outset the soprano's voice seemed to be a trifle out of condition, but as she proceeded it warmed up, and in the second act she sang with tenderness and with a good quality of tone. In the duet with Ortrud her work was especially praiseworthy. Mr. Bispham's nobly dramatic delivery of the music of Telramund was convincing at all times, and it was admirable also in its purely technical aspects. The other members of the cast, while not notable in their singing, were dramatic, and helped out the picture.

Nicolas Rothmuhl, a tenor, who has not been heard here for two years, effected his re-entry in the title rôle. He is a singer of more than acceptable ability. His voice is heavy, and in the lower and middle registers has a baritone color, but that is expected of most German tenors. Mr. Rothmuhl sings in tune, and that is not always the case with his compatriots. Furthermore, he declaims with force and with an understanding of the meaning of the text. In the finale of the second act he was especially effective. He is not a subtle or emotional singer, but he is not likely seriously to mar any performance in which he is concerned.

Mr. Staudigl, who made his reappearance as the Herald, is another old friend. His voice is somewhat hard and dry, but he sings in tune and with understanding. Mme. Staudigl was dramatically an admirable Ortrud, but her singing is rich in all the pet vices of the German school, explosive attack and disjoined phrasing being particularly conspicuous. Mr. Fischer was the King. The chorus sang out of tune in the customary places in the first act, but in the second its work was much better. The orchestra was fairly good, and Mr. Damrosch conducted in his customary manner. It will be inferred from these comments that the performance was one in which a good general effect was obtained, though there were individual shortcomings. Indeed, it must be noted that there was a good deal of enthusiasm in the house, especially after the second act.

MR. GRAU GETS A NEW TENOR.

He Is Senor Salazar, and He Made a Hit in Paris Last Year.

A famous operatic singer has recently been engaged by Maurice Grau for the season in New York the latter part of this year and next. He is Señor Pedro Salazar, the tenor who made a great reputation during the season of grand opera last year in Paris. His career in opera in the French capital has been only a year in duration, but was remarkably brilliant, and it is said that he is the nearest approach to Jean de Reszke as a tenor that is known.

Pol. Plançon said yesterday that the acquisition of Señor Salazar by the Maurice Grau Opera Company for next year was an important one, and he predicted that the new tenor would be well received in this country.

MR. DAVIS AND ENGLISH OPERA.

Not Interested in the Plan to Combine Miss Russell and Mrs. Davis.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Regarding the report that W. J. Davis, manager of the Columbia Theatre, has effected an opera combination to give standard English works, in which the stars will be Lillian Russell, soprano, and Jessie Bartlett Davis, contralto, Mr. Davis to-day said:

"There is, I understand, an effort being made to effect such a combination, but I am not in it, although I am free to confess I would risk money in an English opera company headed by the two singers named. My name was used in connection with it, I suppose, because I recently paid a visit to the "Wedding Day" company in Cincinnati, and because I happen to be known as the husband of the contralto. Besides, a well-known impresario of the latter days of the Kellogg-Cary Grand Opera Company has recently been here from New York to see me about the matter, but merely in an advisory way."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Augustin Daly will direct the benefit performance at the Metropolitan Opera House Thursday evening, March 10, for the benefit of the German Poliklinik.

It is a "Japanese Conceit," not "Concert," that is announced for performance at Daly's, Feb. 8. But the printer's types seem determined to have it otherwise.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill and a party of friends occupied a box at the Herald Square Theatre last evening to witness the performance of "The French Maid."

Mr. Richard Mansfield is acting in Chicago, where he began a month's engagement last Monday night. So, of course, he was not at the "professional matinée" in the Garden Theatre Tuesday.

Manager Rosenthal has completed another company of "What Happened to Jones" for a tour of the principal Eastern cities, while his original company will confine itself to the West. They will begin their season in Syracuse on Feb. 14.

The programme offered for the first of the two entertainments to be given by Leon Jancey, at Sherry's to-day at 11 o'clock, will be of a diversified character. There will be ten numbers, which will be in three parts—recitations of poems, selections from plays, and readings, with musical accompaniment.

Reginald De Koven telegraphed Manager Andrew McCormick yesterday from Aiken, S. C., that he was sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to start for New York and conduct the orchestra on next Monday night at the one hundredth performance of "The Highwayman." Souvenirs will be distributed.

Miss Harriet Bond, one of "The Swell Miss Fitzwell" company, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis, and is now convalescent, will be forced to discontinue her work with the company for the rest of the season. She will spend the remainder of the Winter in the South under her doctor's orders. Miss Edyth Totten has been engaged to succeed her in the part.

E. Burton Holmes, who will give the annual series of Lenten lectures at Daly's Theatre this year, will include in the lectures on Yellowstone Park faithful portrayals of nature, showing a number of the well-known geysers in action, the Great Falls of the Yellowstone, the Upper Falls, &c. The other lectures are "The Wonders of Thessaly," "Cycling Through Corsica," "Cities of the Barbary Coast," "Oases of the Algerian Sahara."

Daniel Frohman has decided to start the Lyceum Theatre stock company on a short Spring tour about April 1, opening at Boston and presenting "The Princess and the Butterfly," "A Tree of Knowledge," and other plays. This is rather a new departure of Mr. Frohman's, as the starting of the company on tour so early in the season has never been done before. During the company's absence from the city Mr. Frohman will produce a new play, not yet selected, and the company for it will be made up from some of the extra members of the stock company.

Articles of incorporation will be filed with the Secretary of State at Albany this week for the "Farinelle Association of the City of New York." The association will interest all singers, students of music, and instructors of vocal culture in the city. Its objects are to create a recognized body, and establish the standard of voice cultivation in this country as instituted by Farinelle in Italy in 1765 and his disciples, Crescentini, Velluti, Cafferrello, and Francesco Lamperti, the elder, who died about four years ago; Blume, and many other eminent vocal instructors of Europe.

The Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Mecca Temple, of New York, have arranged with the Illustrious Noble Edwin Knowles, Past Potentate of Kismet Temple, for a family shrine theatre party at the Fifth Avenue Theatre during the engagement of Miss Fannie Davenport and her husband, Noble Melbourne W. MacDowell of Mecca, when she plays "Cleopatra." This will occur on Friday evening, Feb. 4. It is expected that the entire house will be taken by the members of Mecca Temple on this occasion, who are going to make it a red-letter night. All of those in attendance will wear a fez and a claw, insignia of the order.

TUESDAY EVENING CLUB

Fashionable Members and Guests Attend the Second Meeting at Mrs. J. J. Astor's.

LEO STERN PLAYS THE 'CELLO

Musical and Vaudeville Programme Rendered in the Astor Ballroom—Palms and Roses as Decorations—Bishop Potter a Guest.

The social event of supreme importance to the exclusive set yesterday was the second meeting of the Tuesday Evening Club, at Mrs. John Jacob Astor's home, 840 Fifth Avenue. The fact that it was Wednesday evening instead of Tuesday, a circumstance due to the giving of Mrs. Astor's dinner party on the date which would otherwise have been assigned to the club, did not lessen the interest taken in it.

The social arrangements of less envied mortals may sometimes be carried out with halting zeal, but any function that is distinctly of, by, and for the "Howling, Howling Swells" is sure to be a success. Practically, every ticket issued for last night's meeting added one to the fashionable audience that met in the beautiful Astor ballroom.

The club has been criticised not a little for the exclusive fashion in which its meetings are planned, providing as it does for a very limited attendance of the uncompromisingly select. Naturally the more it is criticised the more desirable its invitations become. There are only twenty members, prominent young society matrons, each of whom may invite five guests outside of her immediate household to each meeting. The club meets at the house of a member, listens to music and recitations, and eats some supper before going home. The first meeting was held at Mrs. A. Cass Canfield's a week ago Tuesday, and there Miss Eustis and Miss May Irwin were among the attractions.

Music did not begin last night at Mrs. Astor's till 10:30. The hostess received in the ballroom, (common to her dwelling and that of Mrs. William Astor,) and it was there that the evening's programme was enjoyed. The ballroom, the main foyer, and rooms adjoining were decorated with Kentia palms, tree-ferns, and other similar plants, as well as American Beauty roses. Some 800 of these flowers, all long-stemmed specimens, had been sent to the house from Fleischman's, and were placed in about twenty different tall, ornamental vases five or six feet high, here and there.

The only musician of the evening and the chief attraction was Leo Stern, the violoncellist, who used a magnificent Stradivarius of the date 1684, valued at $7,000, which was presented to him by subscription in England in the Summer of 1895. The 'cello has a remarkably beautiful tone. Mr. Stern's programme was: "Sarabandl," J. S. Bach; Nocturne, Tscharkowsky; Melodie Romantique, Stern; Tarantelle in G, Popper; Romance, Nielsgade; etude in B, Chopin, and "Les Papillons," Popper. Besides the music, there were recitations and other amusement, on the vaudeville order.

Supper was served on the first floor about 12:30 A. M. The menu was prepared by Mr. Astor's chef. The Church Temperance Society van outside was missed by the coachmen last night.

Besides the usual complement of guests there were some others present, as extra tickets were issued. Bishop Henry C. Potter was one of the prominent figures of the audience. Boldini, the Italian portrait painter, whose studio is in Paris, came as a guest of Mrs. Stanford White. Mr. and Mrs. William Starr Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Wall, and Mrs. J. B. Wetherill were also guests of Mr. and Mrs. White, who were both present.

Among others who attended were Perry Belmont, Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. Henry Clews, Miss Clews, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Charles F. Marsh, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Miss Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Bayles, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, the Misses Morton, Winthrop Rutherfurd, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Rogers, the Misses Rogers, Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd Stevens Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Webster, James Barnes, Elliot Gregory, Miss Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Stephen H. Olin, and Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster.

PROF. RUMMEL RECEIVES.

Musicians and Fashionable Folk Gather in Chickering Hall.

Prof. Franz Rummel, the pianist, held two receptions last night at Chickering Hall, at which he met the musicians of the city, and a large number of fashionable persons. In the early part of the evening the Prof. and Mrs. Rummel met those who were invited to hear him play, and this was followed by an informal reception at 10 o'clock. Among the musicians present were Xaver Scharwenka, Richard Hoffman, Sumner Salter, Joseph Poznanski, Miss Emma Poznanski, the Misses Sloman, W. C. Carl, A. E. Orchard, Kronold, the violoncellist; Richard Arnold, George Warner, W. Lyman Bill, E. Sherman, F. R. Dressler, Paul Linton, Dr. Peck, and Mr. Semnacher.

Prof. Rummel played an impromptu programme, consisting of a nocturne, Opus 17, by his teacher, Brassin; the Twelfth Rhapsody of Liszt; and the D flat nocturne of Chopin.

This is the first visit Prof. Rummel has made to this country for five years. He will play at the Seidl concert at Chickering Hall on Feb. 1.

Southern Collegians Dine.

The annual dinner of the New York Alumni Association of the University of the South was given at the St. Denis Hotel, Eleventh Street and Broadway, last night with about fifty covers. Among those present were Dr. Robert Myles, President of the association; Dr. J. H. P. Hodgson, Dr. M. Polk, the Rev. W. T. Manning, Philadelphia; the Rev. Howard Dumbell, the Rev. W. P. Bird, Garden City, N. Y.; Silas McBee, C. W. Simmons, Dr. H. E. Stafford, Edward Swann, Spurille Burford, A. Y. Scott, and Telford Hodgson. The guests of honor from the university were Vice Chancellor B. S. Wiggins, Dean Hoffman, and Profs. White, Ramage, and Guerry. The University of the South is situated at Sewanee, Tenn.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Hines-Bancroft.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Jan. 26.—In St. James's Episcopal Church at 6 o'clock this evening the Rev. Dr. Alfred Poole Grant united in marriage Miss Eleanor Van Mater Cloes Bancroft of New London and Lieut. Harold Kemble Hines, United States Navy, of Savannah, Ga. The bridegroom, his best man, the ushers, and many of the guests were in full dress uniforms.

The bride is a daughter of Major Eugene A. Bancroft, United States Army, retired, formerly in command of the garrison at Fort Trumbull. The best man was Ensign John F. Hines, a cousin of the bridegroom. Miss Ethel Richards of Boston was maid of honor. The ushers were Thomas B. Bancroft of Brooklyn, the bride's brother; Major Tracy Waller of New London, son of ex-Gov. Waller; Col. Morehead of New York City, and C. C. Billings of Washington.

Among the guests were officers from the Thames Naval Station and from Fort Trumbull, and Admiral Oscar F. Stanton, United States Navy, retired, of New London.

Mason-Crouse.

AKRON, Ohio, Jan. 26.—David Marshal Mason of London, England, was married this afternoon to Mary Robinson Crouse, the third daughter of ex-Congressman George W. Crouse. The ceremony was performed in St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church by the Right Rev. W. A. Leonard, Bishop of the Diocese of Ohio, in the presence of 150 guests. The maid of honor was Miss Harriet Parsons of Akron, and the groomsman was James Marwick of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Mason will make their home in South Kensington, West London. Mr. Mason is a member of the London Institute of Bankers, and is connected with the house of Seligman Brothers.

Hubbard—Gray.

Miss Edith Worcester Duff Gray was married to Louis Vaughan Hubbard, son of Charles L. Hubbard of Malone, N. Y., at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Taylor Gray, in Hewes Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon in the presence of the immediate relatives, by the Rev. J. Douglas Adam. Frederick L. Allen was best man. The ushers were Herbert Knox, Louis M. King, Henry J. Hemmens, and Charles Chisholm Brainerd. Miss Frances Raymond Bartlett was maid of honor, and Edith Adèle Gray, the bride's namesake, was flower girl.

Williams—Jones.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Jan. 26.—At noon to-day the Rev. W. Tudwel Williams of New York City and Miss Lizzie L. Jones of Slatington, Penn., were united in marriage by the Rev. Dr. T. C. Edwards at his residence, on Page Street, Kingston. They were accompanied by the bride's brother and Miss Miller of Slatington, who acted as best man and bridesmaid, respectively. The bridegroom is pastor of the Welsh Congregational Church, on Eleventh Street, New York.

Crisp-Sheffield.

AMERICUS, Ga., Jan. 26.—Ex-Congressman Charles R. Crisp, son of the late ex-Speaker Crisp, was married this evening in the First Methodist Church to Miss Lucy Sheffield of this city. The Rev. Clement A. Evans of Atlanta, who delivered the oration at the funeral of Mr. Crisp's father, officiated. Among the many handsome presents received several came from members of Congress.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid gave a dinner last night at their town house, 451 Madison Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting gave a dinner at their home, 24 East Seventy-second Street, last night.

Mrs. Alfred L. Loomis of 33 West Forty-sixth Street yesterday afternoon gave a second reception to introduce her daughter, Miss Mary Prince.

Mrs. Richard S. Dana entertained at luncheon yesterday at the home of her mother, Mrs. Turner, 1,405 Fifth Avenue. Covers were laid for eighteen.

Mr. and Mrs. Seth Low entertained a few friends at dinner last night, at their home, 80 East Sixty-fourth Street. A centrepiece of roses and delicate ferns was on the table.

The third Wednesday cotillion was danced last night at Sherry's under the leadership of Arthur Skelton Wily of Richmond. His partner was Miss Alice Castleman of Kentucky.

The arrangements for the eighth German charity ball, which takes place on Thursday evening, Feb. 8, are almost completed. The ball will be opened by Rudolph J. Schaefer and Mrs. J. C. G. Hupfel. All the boxes have been sold, and it is expected that $12,000 will be netted. Mayor Van Wyck has promised to attend the ball, and will be the guest of honor.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dick yesterday afternoon gave a reception at their home, South Ninth Street and Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Walter Giff, Mrs. J. A. Mollenhauer, Mrs. James Sperry, Mrs. O. M. Thomas, Mrs. A. Jennings, Mrs. Cord Meyer, Mrs. Frederick Mollenhauer, Mrs. William Knight, Mrs. Harry Mollenhauer, and Mrs. K. Wilson, assisted in receiving.

Miss S. C. Very gave the third lecture yesterday morning in her series on the "History of Music" at the home of Mrs. Jonas B. Kissam, 205 West Fifty-seventh Street. These lectures are called musical mornings, and are in aid of the Lying-in Hospital. There was an unusually large attendance, and the lectures have been so interesting that Miss Very has consented to repeat them when the course is complete.

Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman gave the second of her afternoon receptions at her home, 5 East Sixty-sixth Street, between 4 and 7 P. M. Miss Bonner, her sister, and Mrs. Frank Cabot, and Mrs. Thomas Williams assisted her in receiving. Two or three hundred people were present. In the evening there was a large dinner, given by Mr. and Mrs. Boardman, for Miss Mary Boyd of New Brighton, S. I., and Lawrence Stoddard, formerly of England, whose engagement has just been announced.

The third of the Hotel St. Andrew dances, given by Charles Hr Davis and Andrew Robertson, the proprietors, for the guests and their friends, took place at the hotel, Seventy-second Street and the Boulevard, last night. Robert M. Morton, George L. Morton, Frederick E. Mace, J. F. Dullen, Duncan Preston, and H. Swift were the Committee of arrangements. Among those present were W. S. Baylis, H. G. Waring, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Tock, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Cornell, and Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Gunther.

The third meeting this season of the class of which Mrs. William Gerry Slade, Mrs. J. C. Hatle, Mrs. H. B. Wilson, Mrs. D. B. Hurd, Mrs. C. E. Jenkins, Mrs. G. G. Ward, Mrs. Alfred Mills Judson, Mrs. A. C. Hunt, and Mrs. James Russell are patronesses took place at Delmonico's last night. Dancing took place in the large ballroom. Supper was served about midnight. Among the guests were Miss Wilson, Miss Acher, Miss Pearsall, C. D. Robins, C. B. Best, H. W. Eaton, C. W. Bumsted, and T. E. Cummings.

A brilliant reception was given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. H. J. Morse at her home, 820 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn. She was assisted in receiving by her daughter, Miss Morse; Mrs. R. J. Kimball, Mrs. Edward Adams, Mrs. C. H. Rennelsen, Mrs. H. S. Howland, Mrs. George R. Morse, Miss Kimball, Miss A. L. Kimball, Miss Edna Dickerson, Miss McWilliams, Miss Elizabeth Tuttle, Miss Helen F. Pratt, Miss Jewell, Miss Lounsberry, Miss Searles, Miss Wilkens, Miss Fannie Hamilton, and Miss Hamilton.

NEW YORK BOWLERS' TRIP.

They Will Begin Their Western Contests in March.

All the arrangements for the proposed Western trip of the New York bowlers have been completed. The following well-known rollers have been picked from the local bowling clubs to take part in the series:

John Boemermann, Jr., individual champion of Greater New York; H. W. MacLellan, individual headpin champion of America; Herman Kahlsdorf, Dr. H. Timm, Frank Brill, Robert Menninger, A. Silver, E. Haase, H. Schaefer, Nick Thyne, P. Schultz, F. Clinch, O. Maier, and Samuel Karpf.

Those players who are not connected with the Inter-State League will leave here on Feb. 27, and the others on the following day.

The first games will be rolled in Toledo, Ohio, on March 1, and the other places to be visited and the dates of games are as follows: Columbus, Ohio, March 2 and 3; Cincinnati, Ohio, March 4; Newport, Ky., March 5; Fairview, Ohio, March 6; Dayton, Ohio, March 7; Covington, Ky., March 8; Indianapolis, March 9 and 10; Chicago, March 11, 12, and 13; Milwaukee, March 14, and Detroit, March 15.

Games will also be played in St. Louis and Louisville, and the Eastern team will split up to go to these cities, while the others are playing in Indianapolis and Chicago.

The Grip in Chicago.

From The Chicago Post Jan. 24.

An epidemic of grip threatens the city. Already the dread disease in its worst form has got a hold in the community, and several deaths are reported. During the last few weeks the health officials have been anxiously watching the development of the threatened epidemic. They had hoped that there had been a mistake in the diagnosis and that the city might escape a visitation of the real disease.

All doubt has been removed by the developments of the last week, and to-day the Health Department ran up the danger signal. There have been reports of eight deaths from the "strange and terrible disease" during the last three days of the week just closed. These were reported by physicians of such eminence and experience as to leave no room for doubt. Three of the deaths were from the uncomplicated form of the disease, but the remaining five showed the characteristic malignant activity of the influenza germ in fatal complications of pneumonia, apoplexy, and nephritis.

No epidemic possible in the city is more feared by the authorities. They are powerless to check or prevent its ravages. The only thing that they attempt to do is to warn the public against contagion. Sanitary or unsanitary conditions do not affect the progress of the disease, except in so far as they strengthen or weaken the system. On this account the threatened epidemic has caused widespread alarm.

Curfew in Indianapolis.

From The Indianapolis Sentinel, Jan. 25.

The police were given further instructions regarding the curfew law last night. From this on they will take to their homes all children under the age of fifteen years found on the street after 8 o'clock at night. The parents will be asked if they are able to control their offspring, and if they say they are the officers will warn them that in case the children are found out at that hour again without good excuse the children will be filed against. If, on the other hand, the parents say the children are beyond their control, they will be taken to the police station and placed in charge of the matron until something can be done with them. The law will be enforced, and those who imagine it is a farce will find that they are sadly mistaken.

END OF A LONG LIFE.

Isaac Snell of Jersey City Dead at the Age of Ninety-seven.

Isaac Snell, who was believed to be the oldest man in Hudson County, died yesterday at his home, 345 Johnston Avenue, Jersey City, from general debility.

He was born in Providence, R. I., March 9, 1801. In early life he was a sailor on a whaling vessel, and on one voyage he made his ship never sighted land for two years. He abandoned the sea fifty-five years ago and went to Jersey City, where he settled down as a blacksmith. He continued in business until five years ago, when he concluded that he was too old to work.

Many stories are told of Mr. Snell's remarkable vitality. When he was seventy years old he mowed two acres of grass, and a few days later moved a stable from one plot of ground to another without any assistance except that of two horses. At another time he undertook to blast some rocks for a neighbor, and had the misfortune to shatter two fingers of his left hand. As there was no surgeon in the neighborhood, he severed the shattered fingers with a jackknife and bound his wounded hand without assistance.

He was a devout Methodist and a member of Emory Church, which he attended every Sunday until prevented by age and infirmity. He was married four times, and had twenty-nine children by his first and second wives. The last marriage was contracted when he was seventy-seven years old. Of the twenty-nine children, fourteen are still living. The oldest, who is sixty-four years old, lives in New Zealand. The youngest, Edward Snell, is thirty-two years old, and is a member of the Jersey City police force.

During his long life Mr. Snell was never troubled by any of the ordinary ailments of humanity until about five years ago, when he became a sufferer from rheumatism. His death, however, was a gradual breaking up of the system, and was painless.

Funeral services will be held at the house this evening. The burial will be to-morrow.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Leroy Church.

The Rev. Leroy Church, one of the most widely known Baptist ministers in the West and founder of The Standard, the Baptist Western denominational organ, died in Chicago yesterday. He was born in Wayne County, in June, 1813, and was educated in Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y., and in Colg

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,175,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU AND PINE STREETS,
NEW YORK CITY.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., New York City. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

J. S. STANTON,
DEALER IN
THE BEST INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES,
16 and 18 Broad St., New York.
Telephone, Cortlandt 2487.

FINANCIAL.

New York, January 12, 1898.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE
5% GOLD BONDS OF THE
Baltimore & Ohio
Railroad Company
(DUE 1988).

Referring to our notice of November 1, 1897, we have to state that more than a majority of the above described bonds outstanding in the hands of the public have been deposited under the terms of the Bondholders' Agreement referred to in our said notice.

At the request of holders of said bonds, the time for additional deposits has been extended to February 1, 1898.

We cannot undertake to represent any bonds which shall not have been deposited on or before the date above indicated.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.

CERTIFICATES OF INTEREST,
IN RESPECT OF
UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
SIX PER CENT. GOLD COLLATERAL
TRUST NOTES.

23 Wall Street,
NEW YORK, January 26, 1898.

Pending completion of the foreclosure sale under the trust indenture of September 4, 1891, and distribution of proceeds thereof, the undersigned, on and after February 1, 1898, will purchase Warrant No. 2 from each of the above described Certificates for the sum of Seventeen 93-100 Dollars, (being the full amount payable thereon,) upon presentation of such Warrant at their office, 23 Wall Street, New York, or at the office of Jacob C. Rogers, 43 State Street, Boston.

This amount is determined as follows:

Aug. 1 to Aug. 16—15 days @ 6% on $1,000.	$2.50
" 16 to Sept. 28—1 mo.,12ds.@ 6% on 950..	6.65
Sept. 28 to Oct. 22—24 days @ 6% on 650..	2.60
Oct. 22 to Feb. 1— 3 mos.,9 ds.@ 6% on 375..	6.18
	$17.93

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

TO HOLDERS OF
Atlantic Avenue Railroad Co.
of Brooklyn
5% IMPROVEMENT BONDS,
AND
Brooklyn, Bath & West End RR. Co.
5% GENERAL MTGE. BONDS.

The syndicate formed for the purpose of participating in the readjustment of the bonded indebtedness and leasehold interests of the Nassau Electric Railroad and Atlantic Avenue Railroad Companies of Brooklyn having purchased more than two-thirds of the above-named bonds at 85 per cent. and accrued interest, the undersigned are authorized to offer the same price to the holders of any of the remaining bonds, provided they are deposited on or before February 1, 1898.

Guarantee Trust Company of New York,
65 CEDAR STREET,
Depositary.

Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway Company.

The undersigned have sold the trust certificates of the Manhattan Trust Company issued on deposit of bonds of the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway Company, held by them severally for 80 per cent. of the par value thereof under an arrangement by which any holder of such certificates, may obtain the same price therefor, viz.: 80 per cent., by presenting the same with due transfer and power to transfer on the books to J. P. Morgan & Company, at their office, corner Wall and Broad Streets, New York, within fifteen days from the date hereof.

New York, January 24, 1898.
MORTON S. PATON,
JAMES D. SMITH & CO.,
W. A. & A. M. WHITE,
H. O. ARMOUR.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. L. TRENHOLM, W. A. NASH, Vice Pres'ts.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

Over 500,000 shares were traded in on the Stock Exchange yesterday. With hardly an exception conspicuous stocks advanced. New York Central led again, transactions in that stock approximating 50,000 shares. Union Pacific was but a few thousand shares behind, the two making the same advances of 1¼ points. Union Pacific is getting recognition as one of the Vanderbilts. Every stock in that group yesterday showed strength. Northwest and Omaha advanced close to a point a piece, and Canada Southern and Michigan Central made fractional gains, while Lake Shore, on transactions of about 1,500 shares, rose between 4 and 5 points.

***

All the Granger stocks advanced under the leadership of Rock Island, which gained between 2 and 3 points, with dealings of over 30,000 shares. Coincident with the announcement of extraordinary success of its refunding plan, transactions in the new Rock Island bonds were made outside of the Stock Exchange at a premium of over 3 per cent. The Rock Island management has accomplished far more than at the start Wall Street anticipated was possible, and the conservative policy pursued by President Cable wins finally the material approbation which that policy has deserved. Rock Island has been conspicuous as a property facing the facts, refusing to pay unearned dividends, keeping well within its established income, husbanding its resources, making no false pretenses. It required much courage for Rock Island's managers during hard times to insist that stockholders must forego regular dividends, but the net result more than reimburses every financial interest.

Along with Rock Island in yesterday's market, St. Paul and Burlington both rose a point.

***

All the coal shares were conspicuously strong. The Reading Company's December statement, concluding the showing for the first six months of the new fiscal year, was made public, a surplus of about $235,000 being shown for the month and over $2,000,000 for the half year. This exhibit is much better than anticipated. All the Reading securities advanced, the various stock issues rising from 1 to 2 points apiece, while the company's bonds showed similar strength.

Delaware and Hudson gained nearly a point on very slight transactions, while Jersey Central rose 1¼. In all the coal stocks there is a substantial short interest.

With what earnestness the big anthracite companies have been exerting themselves to meet bad trade conditions was disclosed in the preliminary report of the Delaware and Hudson Company, issued yesterday for the year ending Dec. 31 last. With a gross earnings decrease of $186,000, there was an accompanying decrease of over $800,000 in operating expenses, thoroughgoing economies thus making a gain in net earnings of more than $420,000. Security holders in the anthracite properties have reason for encouragement over policies of management showing such net results—making possible the reappearance of old-time profits when once good times are re-established.

***

There was foreign buying of American stocks yesterday on a liberal scale, and bankers with European connections are persuaded that this buying movement will continue. It is understood at financial centres in Europe, they say, that even if the United States Senate does to-day vote for the Teller repudiation proposition, the good faith of the Government is not imperiled. The House and the President intervene and make the Populistic scheme an empty performance.

In Wall Street it is generally felt that any financial action which the Senate may take has already been more than amply discounted, and there is, in addition, a large speculative short interest existing on account of it.

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Government bonds were quiet. There was a sale of $1,000 5s, coupon, at 114¼.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	1½	Long Island	1¼
Am. Cotton Oil	2¼	Louis. & Nash.	1½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1¾	Missouri Pacific	1½
Am. Sugar Refs.	¾	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	1½
Am. Tobacco	1⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	2⅝
A., T. & S. F. pf.	1¼	Mobile & Ohio	¾
Balt. & O., S. W. pf.	½	National Lead	½
B., R. & P. pf.	2½	N. J. Central	1½
Ches. & Ohio	⅞	N. Y. Central	1¼
C. Gt. W. pf. A	2¼	N. Y., N. H. & H.	½
Chi., Ind. & L.	⅝	Norfolk & West. pf.	1¼
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	2	North American	¾
Chi. & Northwest.	¾	Northern Pac. pf.	¾
Chi., B. & Q.	1	Ontario & West	⅝
Clev., C., C. & St. L.	⅞	Oreg. Short Line	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	Pacific Mail	¾
Chi., R. I. & P.	2⅜	People's Gas, Chi.	½
Col. F. & I.	1¼	Reading	1½
Consol. Ice pf.	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	2½
Delaware & Hud.	⅝	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Den. & Rio Grande.	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	¾
Den. & Rio G'de pf.	⅞	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Erie	½	St. L. & S. W. pf.	1
Erie 1st pf.	¾	St. Paul & Omaha	¾
Flint & P. M.	¾	South. R'way pf.	⅞
Gen. Electric	⅞	Tenn. C. & I.	⅝
Ill. Central	1¼	Third Av. R. R.	3
Ill. Steel Co.	1	Union Pac., all in. pd.	1¼
Lacleede Gas.	⅞	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
Lake E. & W. pf.	¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½
Lake Shore	4½	West. Union Tel.	½

Stocks Declined.

Brook. Rap. Transit.	½	Hawaiian Sugar	⅞
Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	1½	Manhattan Cons.	¾
Consolidated Ice	2½	Met. Street Ry.	1¼
Del., L. & W.	½	Norfolk & West.	1½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. W. & W. 5s.	1	Kan. & Texas 2d	1⅞
Chi. & Ind. C. 1st.	2½	Mo. Pac. con.	1¼
Chi., I. & L. ref. 5s.	1¼	Ohio & Miss. con.	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1¼	Or. Imp. 1st, t. r.	1¼
Green Bay deb. B.	1⅛	Pitts. & West. 1st.	1⅜
Int. & G. Nor. 2d	2½	Union El. 1st	1½
Int. & G. Nor. 3d	4	Wabash 2d	3
Kan. Pac. con. t. r.	1¾	W. N. Y. & P. im.	1

There were no declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 3 per cent. for four to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $147,655,814; balances, $9,970,246; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,170.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent. Discount in open market, 2½@2⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was weak. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83 for sixty days, and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82¼@$4.82⅝ for sixty-day bills, $4.84½ for demand, $4.84¾ for cable transfers, and $4.81¾@$4.82¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼@5.21⅞ for long and 5.20@5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94½ and 95, and guilders at 40@40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c premium. Boston—Par to 5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraph, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New York Central, ⅞, to 120½; Reading, ⅞, to 11½; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 57⅞; Erie, ½, to 15¼; St. Paul, ⅞, to 97⅝; Atchison, ¼, to 13⅛, and Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 92⅛. Declined—Illinois Central, ⅛, to 109¾. British consols were steady at 112⅝ for money and 112 11-16 for the account.

In Paris, rentes closed at 103f 7½c. Exchange on London was 25f 21½c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 160.80, in Lisbon at 47½, and in Rome at 104.97.

WHAT CONSERVATISM CAN DO.

Wall Street was most agreeably surprised in the preliminary annual statement for 1897 issued yesterday by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. It showed less shrinkage in gross receipts than had been anticipated, while net earnings were larger than had been foreshadowed, showing an actual increase of over $420,000, despite all the discouraging conditions that have prevailed in the coal trade.

Economies of operation were so far insisted upon by the company's management that over $600,000 were saved in current expenses.

A year ago the Delaware and Hudson Company closed its business with a deficit of about $685,000, which this year is turned into a surplus of over $390,000. Over 6 per cent. was earned upon the company's capital in 1897, against 5 per cent. in 1896. The annual report issued yesterday was in detail as follows:

	1897.	Changes.
Receipts from coal	$7,709,441 Dec.	$68,784
Receipts from railroad	10,061,167 Dec.	140,466
Miscellaneous	589,442 Inc.	22,858
Total gross earnings	$18,360,051 Dec.	$186,392
Operating expenses	13,085,661 Dec.	608,138
Net earnings	$5,274,389 Inc.	$421,746
Interest, taxes, and rents	3,132,968 Inc.	45,337
Balance	$2,141,421 Inc.	$376,409
Dividends	1,750,000 Dec.	700,000
Surplus	$391,421 Inc.	$1,076,409

VANDERBILT EXPECTATION.

Professional Wall Street is persuaded that some announcement quite out of the ordinary is about to be made regarding the affairs of the Vanderbilt group of stocks. Various interesting rumors float around. But most of them are palpable guesses.

What Wall Street is most confident of is the belief that it is to be soon disclosed that Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt has been at work to accomplish some coup of special consequence to New York Central and Lake Shore. This to some extent explains the influence of the leadership of New York Central in the general market.

IS MR. VILLARD RETURNING?

Mr. Henry Villard is to resume activity in Wall Street, so current Stock Exchange reports have it. He is credited with having acquired new interests and large ones in some of the properties with which formerly he was identified.

One rumor represents Mr. Villard as having important plans, which can be carried out under the charter of the North American Company, in which he was formerly dominant, and which since he retired has had its operations very much restricted.

One conspicuous Stock Exchange house has this week bought over 25,000 shares of North American stock, the transaction in some quarters being credited to the account of Mr. Villard. The price of the stock, however, does not yet indicate that anything unusual is pending in its fortunes, its market quotation being only about $6 a share. Formerly, when Mr. Villard was in his Wall Street prime, the stock (then known as Oregon Transcontinental) soared far above par.

KANSAS AND TEXAS EARNINGS.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas stocks were conspicuous in yesterday's market for their unusual activity and strength. The preferred stock was one of the most largely traded in issues and also one of the strongest, selling up to 39⅝ and closing within a fraction of that price, with a net gain of nearly 3 points, while the common made a net advance of 1½ points.

The strength of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas issues was attributable to the reports of a probable dividend on the preferred stock. Recent earnings of the company have been very large, in the six months just ended gross earnings having amounted to over $7,000,000. Of this about $1,100,000 is surplus over fixed charges—a surplus which at present is in the company's treasury in cash, there having been no floating debt to absorb any of it. Missouri, Kansas and Texas has $13,000,000 preferred stock, to pay 4 per cent. per annum upon which would take only $520,000. In the past six months the company has earned and kept in its treasury more than twice this sum.

THE POLITICIANS AT WORK.

Tammany Hall magnates are still credited in Wall Street with Wall Street activity. Various moves in local stocks are set down to them, many more than is their due, probably. Metropolitan Railway, Manhattan Elevated, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit are especially looked upon as responsible to the energetic work of brokers having Tammany connections. There is, in fact, small effort made to disguise some of these relationships.

Now Consolidated Ice securities are put in the Tammany list, and other properties are supposed to be similarly situated. One Tammany man is reputed to have cleared over $50,000 in Wall Street since Christmas.

READING STOCKS HIGHER.

The three Reading stocks were notably strong yesterday, all of them scoring substantial advances and showing much more activity than of late. The first preferred, on transactions of about 9,000 shares, sold up to 52, closing near that figure, with a net gain of more than two points. The second preferred sold at 27⅝, and the common at 23, both making net advances of more than one point. The buying of all three stocks came largely from the shorts, of whom there seem to be quite a number, it having been the fashion of late to sell the anthracite coal shares short because of the bad statements which, according to the general expectation, were sure to be made.

In the case of Reading these fears were quieted yesterday by an excellent statement for the month of December. In that month the Reading companies earned net nearly $1,000,000, an increase of more than $170,000 over the corresponding period of 1896. The surplus for the month was $235,000. From July 1 to Dec. 31, the Reading companies earned net more than $6,500,000, increasing about $500,000 over the corresponding months of the previous year. For that period, Reading's statement shows a surplus over fixed charges of more than $2,000,000.

A NEW DIVIDEND PAYER.

The Consolidated Ice Company has declared a dividend of 1 per cent. on its common stock, payable on Feb. 10. The transfer books will be closed on Feb. 1 and reopened on Feb. 11. The Directors of the company have decided to make quarterly dividend declarations on the company's preferred stock in April, July, October, and January, instead of semi-annually, as heretofore.

The dividend on the common stock is the first which has been paid since the organization of the company, in May, 1895. A Director is quoted as saying the company has a cash surplus of $700,000 in its treasury.

TO BREAK UP ARBITRAGING.

At the regular meeting of the Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday the rule relating to arbitrage transactions was so changed as to prohibit all arbitraging by members of the Exchange.

The question of breaking up the arbitrage business is an old one, and has been agitated many times before. For a long time the rules of the Exchange regarding transactions of this kind have been strict, but the action taken by the Governors yesterday is expected to break up arbitraging for good and all. The old arguments that out-of-town brokers who are not members of the New York Stock Exchange are able to make trades based on Exchange quotations without paying commissions to members, and that business which otherwise would come to the New York Exchange is given to the out-of-town Exchanges, were used by the opponents of arbitraging.

The new rules made yesterday prohibit arbitraging of any kind and also prohibit the sending out of continuous quotations to non-members. By this means it is expected to give the arbitrage business its quietus.

HEARD ON 'CHANGE.

Berry Wall is active in Wall Street again.

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Mergenthaler Linotype Company's stock ($10,000,000) is to be listed on the Stock Exchange.

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Russell Sage begins again to sell puts and calls on a liberal scale.

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Deacon S. V. White is bulling Sugar Trust stock.

***

Washington is a buyer of Hawaii Sugar Company stock. Mr. Spreckels is quoted by friends as expecting to see his stock double in market value.

***

Boston is the chief bull on Atchison, after holding aloof for a long time.

***

A larger Vanderbilt representation in the Western Union Telegraph Directory is talked about.

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General Electric shops are working overtime.

***

Mining Exchange Directors are trying to build up business by reducing commissions.

***

Not only London but Berlin and Amsterdam are buying American stocks.

FOR HANDY REFERENCE.

Messrs. Spencer Trask & Co. have issued their annual "Statistical Tables" for 1898, giving in condensed form important information relative to securities dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange. The book will prove of great value as a trustworthy reference.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The following securities were yesterday added to the list of the New York Stock Exchange:

Chase National Bank—$500,000 additional capital stock, making total amount listed to date, $1,000,000.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company—The Listing Committee is empowered to place upon the list, when and as from time to time it shall receive official notice that same have been issued in exchange for purchase money, 6 per cent. bonds, $2,287,000 additional first consolidated mortgage fifty-year 5 per cent. gold coupon bonds, Nos. 23,572 to 25,858, inclusive, (and registered bonds into which said coupon bonds may be converted.) Upon issuance of said $2,287,000 bonds, the total amount on list will be $25,858,000, No. 1 to 25,858, inclusive.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company—$6,000,000 St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company second mortgage bonds, No. 1 to 6,000, inclusive, due May, 1897, extended to May 1, 1947, at 5 per cent., payable in gold. Bonds with new engraved contract and coupon sheet only to be a delivery.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company—$1,500,000 St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company's Southwestern Division first mortgage fifty-year 5 per cent. gold bonds of 1947, No. 1 to 1,500, inclusive.

Lehigh Valley Railroad Company—$5,000,000 mortgage and collateral trust 5 per cent. gold coupon bonds, No. 1 to 5,000, inclusive, and registered bonds into which said coupon bonds may be converted.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

***

Election of Chauncey M. Depew to the Board of Directors of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad.

***

Declaration of the regularly quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. by the People's Gaslight and Coke Company of Chicago.

***

Rapid progress of new negotiations for a combination of Kentucky distilleries. Important conference to be held in this city early next month.

***

Reduction of rates of commission by New York Mining Exchange.

***

Introduction of bills in the State Legislature fixing the fare on four East River ferries at 2 cents.

***

Foreign cables stating that German buying of Northern Pacifics has been resumed. Favorable attitude of London at present toward American shares.

***

Closing of a contract by Michigan-Peninsular Car Company for the construction of 500 cars for the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad, to be used mainly for carrying coal.

***

Announcement by Metropolitan Street Railway that underground electric system will be in operation on the Ninth Avenue line on Sunday next.

***

Coal miners and operators, in session in Chicago, still fighting over the inter-State agreement. Miners' demands being slowly met by the operators.

***

Western traffic blocked by a blizzard.

***

Denial by Northern Pacific authorities of report that the road has an interest in the purchase of the first mortgage bonds of the Manitoba and Northwestern.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in January showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$4,918
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern	8,011
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	8,112
Chicago Great Western	13,320
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	9,056
Evansville & Indianapolis	880
Evansville & Terre Haute	105
Lake Erie & Western	2,606
Louisville & Nashville	38,365
Mexican National	6,249
Minneapolis & St. Louis	3,846
Missouri Pacific	47,000
Missouri Pacific, Central Branch	5,000
St. Joseph & Grand Island	1,000
St. Louis & San Francisco	11,212
St. Louis Southwestern	18,300
Southern Railway	26,285
West Chicago Street Railway	5,919
Western New York & Pennsylvania	7,300
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10,031

The following showed decreases:

Chesapeake & Ohio	16,454
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	893

Mining Sale Commission Rates.

The Directors of the New York Mining Exchange set these rates of commission yesterday: For stocks selling under 2 cents per share 50 cents per thousand; 2 cents and under 3 cents, 75 cents per thousand; 3 cents and under 5 cents, $1 per thousand; 5 cents and under 10 cents, $1.50 per thousand.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	209	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	203	204
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	89
Brooklyn Elevated trust receipts	5½	6
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	81
Buffalo Street Railway cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	44	46
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 6s	94	95
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	340
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	74	79
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	92	94
Kings County Elevated	2¾	3½
Kings County Traction	48	51
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	103	105
New Orleans Traction common	3	3¼
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	18
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	200
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.	179	183
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	110	112
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17½	19
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	97

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex div.	93	94
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	77
Union Ferry	65	68
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	85
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int	91	92
Indianapolis Gas stock	118	125
Indianapolis Gas stock, ex interest	104	108
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	89	92
Lafayette Gas Company stock	86	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	51	57
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	76	78
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	52	54
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int	69	71

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo, (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	94½	95
Buffalo, (N. Y.) stock	27¼	28
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103¾	104¼
Columbus Gas	89	91
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	77	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	75	78
Mutual Gas Company of New York	320	330
Madison (Wis.) stock	63	65
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	96½	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	39	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	87	89
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	148	152
Standard Gas, New York pf.	162	169
Standard Gas, New York 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18½	19½
Syracuse 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	84½	86
Western Gas Company bonds	103	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders'	36	39
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps Shipyard stock	54	64
Glucose common	34½	35½
Glucose preferred, ex dividend	92½	92¾
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin prefered	8	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	55	60
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	92	95
Lorillard Company pf.	115	116¼
Malt company stock	22	24
Malt preferred, ex dividend	74½	75
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	91
New York Biscuit Company	107	110
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	8½	8½
Pennsylvania Coal	356	357
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney preferred	62	69
Standard Oil Trust	390½	391
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	9
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	77	81
Wagner Car Company	157½	158½
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	83	88

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	105
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	105	108
Commercial Cable stock	180	185
Hudson River Telephone stock	68	70
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic	1¾	1½
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago 1st 5s	51¼	52
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div.	150	151½
Northwestern Telegraph Company	110	115
Trow Directory pf.	38	40
Wool Exchange	110	112

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56¼@57¼. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26½d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 44¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,039.40 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Stock Exchange, 2,000 shares of Brunswick sold at .12, 1,600 Comstock Tunnel at .03, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.25, and 100 Horn Silver at 1.20. On the Consolidated Exchange, 200 shares of Brunswick sold at .12, 200 Chollar at .30, 800 Creede and Cripple Creek at .04, 800 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10, 300 Deadwood at 1.10, and 500 Gould and Curry at .30. On the Mining Exchange, 1,400 shares of Alamo sold at .02⅞, seller 10@.03; 2,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09¾, 238,000 Cannon Ball at .003, seller 30@.003⅞, 2,000 Elkton at .85, seller 30; 3,000 Garfield Gr. at .06¾@.06¾, 5,000 Isabella at .31½, seller 30, 5,000 Jefferson at .04@.04½, 100 Lillie at .67, 4,000 Mount Rosa at .13, seller 10; 2,000 Pilgrim at .005, 7,000 Portland at .79, seller 30@.81, buyer 30; 238,000 Sentinel at .003, seller 30@.004½, buyer 30@.004¼; 1,000 Tamarack at .006, 2,000 Union at .15, buyer 30, and 6,000 Work at .04½, buyer 30.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Manhattan	230
American Exchange	170	Market & Fulton	225
Broadway	230	Mechanics'	185
Central National	180	Mech. & Traders'	110
Chatham	290	Mercantile	165
Chemical	4000	Merchants'	146
City	700	Merchants' Exch.	115
Citizens'	125	Metropolis	440
Columbia	150	Nassau	150
Commerce	207	National Union	230
Continental	125	New Amsterdam	235
Corn Exchange	285	New York	235
East River	135	New York County	700
Fifth Avenue	2900	Ninth National	90
First National	3000	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
First Nat. of S. I.	125	Pacific	180
Fourth National	185	Park	263
Gallatin National	300	People's	200
Garfield National	200	Phenix	90
German-American	115	Republic	155
Germania	300	Seaboard National	174
Greenwich	165	Second National	450
Hanover	370	Seventh National	105
Hudson River	155	Shoe & Leather	97
Importers & T'd'rs'	515	State of New York	110
Irving	140	Tradesmen's	105
Leather Manuf'rs	170	West Side	275
Lincoln National	775	Western National	150

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A dividend of 2½ per cent. will be paid on Feb. 1 out of the last six months' earnings on the capital stock of the Twenty-third Ward Bank, New York.

At the office of the Southern Pacific Company, 23 Broad Street, New York, coupons will be paid on Feb. 1 on the Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company's first mortgage 7 per cent. main line bonds, and first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway Company, eastern division.

John I. Waterbury, President of the Manhattan Trust Company; William A. Dick of Dick Brothers & Co., and Bernard M. Baruch of A. A. Housman & Co. have formed a committee for the protection of stockholders of the Electro-Pneumatic Transit Company, who are requested to deposit their certificates with the Manhattan Trust Company under the terms of a protective agreement. To entitle stockholders to participate in the plan they must pay to the trust company 20 cents per share to meet expenses. No stock will be received after the 12th day of February, except upon payment of such a penalty as may be determined upon by the committee.

The fifty-third annual statement of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., has just been issued. The report shows that the receipts for 1897 amounted to $11,834,119.12, the sum of $8,606,191.31 being for premiums. The balance on hand Jan. 1, 1897, was $58,386.-204.22, making a total of $70,220,323.34. The total assets Jan. 1, 1898, amounted to $63,024.-972.21, consisting principally of $33,196,712.05 first bonds and mortgages on real estate; $12,122,217.43 United States and other bonds, par; $831,139.45 cash, $2,654,947.79, real estate; loans on policies in force, $9,318,303.20, and $2,959,500 loans on collateral United States b

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on October 15, 1897, in a certain cause in equity pending in said Court, wherein J. Pierpont Morgan and others, constituting the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., are complainants, and the Union Pacific Railway Company, S. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink, E. Ellery Anderson, Frederic R. Coudert, and John W. Doane, Receivers, are defendants;

The undersigned, J. P. Morgan & Co., as successor Trustees under a certain trust deed dated September 4, 1891, executed by said Union Pacific Railway Company to the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., as Trustees, together with W. D. Cornish as Special Master appointed by said Court in said cause, jointly, will sell at public auction, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers, to the highest bidder or bidders on the terms hereinafter mentioned, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, N. Y., on

WEDNESDAY, THE TWELFTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1898,

at twelve o'clock noon, the following described bonds, stocks, and other securities and property:

STOCKS.

Name of Company.	Par Value.
Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Co.	$920,300.00
Atchison, Jewell County & Western Railroad Co.	105,000.00
Bozeman Coal Co.	96,000.00
Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Co.	874,200.00
Colorado Western Railroad Co.	9,100.00
Denver, Leadville & Gunnison Railway Co.	3,000,000.00
Gray's Peak, Snake River & Leadville Railroad Co.	6,000.00
Green River Water Works Co.	225,000.00
Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co., (held subject to contract of sale made by J. P. Morgan & Co., Trustees)	6,434,900.00
Kansas City & Omaha Railroad Co.	1,725,375.00
Laramie, North Park & Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Co.	66,500.00
Lawrence & Emporia Railway Co.	465,000.00
Loveland Pass Mining & Railroad Tunnel Co., (240 shares at $20)	4,800.00
Montana Railway Co., ($800,000, 70% paid)	420,000.00
Montana Union Railway Co.	425,000.00
Morrison Stone Arch Bridge Co.	100,000.00
Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company, ($5,000,000, 3% paid)	150,000.00
Omaha & Elkhorn Valley Railway Co.	40,300.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co.	2,327,523.77
Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co., (Common)	6,300.00
Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co., (Preferred)	378.00
Rattlesnake Creek Water Co.	66,300.00
Salt Lake Foundry & Manufacturing Co.	67.00
Salina & Southwestern Railway Co.	231,700.00
South Park & Leadville Short Line Railroad Co.	1,000,000.00
Union Depot Co., Kansas City	45,000.00
Union Elevator Co., Council Bluffs	46,700.00
Union Elevator Co., Omaha	81,000.00
Union Pacific Coal Co.	4,437,900.00
Union Pacific Coal Co., (held as Collateral)	562,100.00
Union Pacific, Lincoln & Colorado Railway Co.	1,997,800.00
Union Pacific Railway Co., (Reorganization Certificates)	177,450.00
Union Pacific & Western Colorado Railway Co.	400,500.00
Western National Fair Association	7,950.00
Wood River Improvement Co., (322-200, 80% Paid)	258,560.00

BONDS.

Name of Company.	Par Value.
Atchison, Union Depot & Railroad Co. Second Mortgage 5% Bonds	$4,500.00
Colorado Central Railroad Co. First Mortgage 7% Bonds	1,437,000.00
Denver, Leadville & Gunnison Railway Co. First Mortgage 4½% Bonds, (to be included in plan of reorganization)	54,000.00
Green River Water Works Co. First Mortgage 6% Bonds	214,000.00
Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds, (held subject to contract of sale made by J. P. Morgan & Co., Trustees)	1,025,000.00
City of Junction City, Davis County, Kansas, 6% Bonds	5,000.00
Kansas City & Omaha Railroad Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds Reorganization Certificate of Deposit, (held under an agreement made by J. P. Morgan & Co. to sell upon exercise of an option)	1,595,500.00
Kansas Pacific Railway Co. 7% Income Bonds, (Reorganization Certificates)	1,250.00
Loveland Pass Mining & Railroad Co. First Mortgage 7% Bonds	400,000.00
Ogden Union Railway & Depot Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds	163,000.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad Co. First Mortgage 7% Bonds	121,000.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co. Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds	526,000.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co. Extension First Mortgage 5% Bonds	1,246,000.00
Oregon Short Line Railroad Company 5% Income Bonds, Series A	451,500.00
Rattlesnake Creek Water Co. First Mortgage 6% Bonds	132,000.00
Union Depot Co., of Spokane Falls, First Mortgage 5% Bonds	334,000.00
Union Pacific Coal Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds	4,890,000.00
Union Pacific Railway Co. Equipment Trust, Series C, 6% Bonds	225,000.00
Union Pacific Railway Co., Kansas Division and Collateral Mortgage 5% Bonds, (Reorganization Certificates)	5,000,000.00
Union Pacific Railway Co. Omaha Bridge Renewal 5% Bonds, (Reorganization Receipt)	145,000.00

Miscellaneous Securities and Claims.

Name of Company.	Par Value.
Echo & Park City Railway Co. Notes, ($@$25,000 each)	$200,000.00
Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co. Note, of which $349,863 has been paid by sale of collaterals, (held subject to contract of sale made by J. P. Morgan & Co., Trustees)	767,736.76
Portland & Puget Sound Railroad Co. Certificate of Indebtedness, (held as Collateral)	969,245.98
Wood River Improvement Co. Notes; (Collateral, $467,000 Kearney & Black Hills Railway Co. First Mortgage Bonds)	350,000.00
Note L. E. Walker secured by $50,000 Receivers' Certificate Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co.	25,000.00
Claim to 200 Gondola Cars, built by Pullman's Palace Car Company and leased to Denver, Texas and Fort Worth Railroad Company.	

136 Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company Five Per Cent. Coupons at $25 each, amounting, at par value, to $3,400—being 35 coupons due March 1, 1892; 35 coupons due September 1, 1892; 35 coupons due March 1, 1893; 31 coupons due September 1, 1893.

The sale will be made subject to all the terms, conditions, and provisions contained in said decree, to which reference is hereby made.

As provided in said decree, the undersigned will first offer for sale said bonds, stocks, and other securities or property in separate parcels, as follows: Each class of stock will be offered for sale in one separate lot, and each class of bonds or other securities or property will be offered either in one separate lot, or may be divided up and sold in such amounts as the undersigned may deem best. The bids received for the bonds, stocks, and other securities and property so offered for sale in separate lots will be received and noted upon condition that all the bonds, stocks, and other securities or property so offered for sale in separate lots shall subsequently be offered together as a single lot or parcel.

Whenever the highest bids received and noted for the separate lots so offered for sale shall amount in the aggregate to a sum which together with any other cash then held by said complainants, as trustees under said trust deed, shall be deemed by them sufficient to pay the whole amount then due for principal and interest upon all the collateral notes then outstanding under said trust deed and remaining unpaid, and the other payments to be made therefrom as directed by such decree, then the undersigned will offer no more of such stocks, bonds, and other securities or property for sale in separate lots as aforesaid.

After noting the highest bids received for the bonds, stocks, and other securities and property offered for sale in separate lots, the same will be offered for sale in a single lot or parcel.

If the highest bids for all such bonds, stocks, and other securities and property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall exceed the aggregate of the several highest bids received and noted for said bonds, stocks, and other securities or property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then all such bonds, stocks, and other securities so offered for sale will be struck off and sold together as a single lot or parcel to the person making the highest bid therefor; but, if the highest bid received for the bonds, stocks, and other securities or property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall not exceed the aggregate sum of the highest bids received and noted for such bonds, stocks, and other securities or property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then the several lots offered for sale will be struck off and sold to the bidders who made the highest bids therefor.

The undersigned, as directed by such decree, will receive no bid at any such sale from any one offering to bid who shall not first deposit with said complainants, as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, 5 per cent. of the amount of the bid of such bidder either in cash or in collateral notes secured by such trust deed taken at their par value. Any sum in cash or collateral notes so deposited will, to the extent of 5 per cent. of the amount of the bid of the purchaser, be applied to the payment of the purchase price of the property bidden in by such purchaser if the same shall be struck down to him. Any deposit of cash or of collateral notes so made at the time of or prior to the sale by any unsuccessful bidder, and the unapplied portion of any deposit made by any other bidder, will be returned to him when the property shall be struck down to others.

Upon the acceptance of any bid of any bidder, such accepted bidder, forthwith, must deposit with said complainants twenty per cent. of the amount of his accepted bid either in cash or in such collateral notes taken at the par value of their face with the interest accrued and unpaid thereon; but any cash or collateral notes which previously may have been deposited by such bidder as a pledge that he would make good his bid will be received on account of the amount so required to be deposited on the acceptance of his bid. The balance of the purchase price payable by such bidder may be paid or satisfied in whole or in part either in cash, or by presenting such outstanding collateral notes and allowing to be stamped thereon an acknowledgment of the receipt of such proportion of the purchase price as will be equivalent to the amount that the holder of such collateral notes would be entitled to receive thereon in case the entire purchase price were paid in cash; but such collateral notes so presented must be surrendered and canceled if the whole amount remaining due thereon for principal and interest shall be satisfied by payment or by such credit thereon. The purchase price other than the portion thereof required to be deposited at the time of sale as aforesaid must be paid either in cash or to the extent above mentioned by presentation of collateral notes to said complainants at their office, No. 23 Wall Street, in the City of New York, at such time after the day of sale as said complainants may designate, and against delivery of the bonds, stocks, and other securities sold.

As provided in such decree, if any bidder shall fail to complete his bid and comply with the terms of sale, the cash or collateral notes deposited by such bidder with said complainants will be forfeited and such bidder may be held by the complainants, constituting said firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and as Trustees under said trust deed, liable for any deficiency there may be between the sum for which any bonds, stocks, and other securities were struck off to such bidder on the sale and that for which they may be sold on a resale, and also any costs and expenses accruing on such resale which such deposit shall not be sufficient to pay.

By the terms of such decree all the right, title, interest, and equity of redemption of the Union Pacific Railway Company and of the said receivers, and all right, title, and interest of said complainants as such Trustees under said trust deed in and to the bonds, stocks, and other securities and property sold, will pass by such sale thereof under said decree, but without any covenant, warranty, or representation, express or implied.

For further particulars reference is made to the above-mentioned decree of said Court.

Particular information concerning the various bonds and coupons and other property to be offered for sale will be furnished upon application by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. at their office, No. 23 Wall Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, November 10th, 1897.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
As Trustees under the Trust Deed, dated September 4, 1891, executed by the Union Pacific Railway Company to Drexel, Morgan & Co., Trustee; and
W. D. CORNISH,
Special Master.

Notice is hereby given that the sale pursuant to the above advertisement has been adjourned to Wednesday, the 26th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, at the same place, viz., the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

Dated New York, January 12th, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
As Trustees under the Trust Deed, dated September 4, 1891, executed by the Union Pacific Railway Company to Drexel, Morgan & Co., Trustees, and
W. D. CORNISH,
Special Master.

FURTHER NOTICE is hereby given that the sale under the foregoing advertisement having been adjourned to Wednesday, the 26th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, such sale, as directed by an order entered on January 20th, 1898, by said Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York in said cause mentioned in the foregoing advertisement, wherein J. Pierpont Morgan and others are complainants and The Union Pacific Railway Company and others are defendants, HAS BEEN FURTHER ADJOURNED TO WEDNESDAY, THE 2D DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1898, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, N. Y.

Notice is further given that as directed by said order entered on January 20th, 1898, the bonds, stocks and other securities and property mentioned in said decree entered on October 15th, 1897, and directed to be sold, will be offered for sale in the manner and upon the further conditions following, viz.:

Each class of bonds or of stock will be offered first in separate parcels of such amounts as the undersigned may deem best, not exceeding 1,000 shares of stock or $100,000 par value of bonds in each parcel. The bids received by the undersigned upon such first offering of each class of bonds or of stock in such separate parcels will be received on condition that all the bonds or all the stock of that particular class shall secondly be offered together in a single lot, and that finally all the stocks, bonds and other securities and property which shall have been offered for sale as aforesaid shall be offered for sale in one single entire lot as hereinafter provided. The highest bids received for the several parcels of bonds or of stock severally and respectively when thus first offered for sale will in each instance be noted by the undersigned.

After noting the highest bid received for every such separate parcel, not in any instance exceeding 1,000 shares of stock or $100,000 par value of bonds, the undersigned in each case will secondly offer all the bonds or all the stock of that class together each as a single lot or parcel and will note the highest bid therefor. Such bid, however, will be received and noted on condition that all the bonds, stocks, and other securities or property so offered for sale shall finally be offered together as one entire lot. When and if the highest bids which shall have been received and noted for the bonds, stocks, and other securities and property which shall have been offered for sale as hereinbefore directed, first in separate parcels not exceeding 1,000 shares of stock or $100,000 par value of bonds, and secondly in combined parcels embracing in each instance all the bonds of one class, or all the stock of one class, as the case may be, shall in the aggregate amount to a sum which together with any other cash then held by the complainants as trustees under said trust deed shall be deemed by the complainants sufficient to pay the whole amount then due for principal and interest on all the Collateral Notes then outstanding and unpaid, together with all proper expenses of making and completing such sales, and all costs of this cause and all proper allowances, compensation, and disbursements which may be allowed by the court to any of the parties or their counsel, and to the Special Master, and all expenses and charges which may be incurred or created by the complainants in the administration of the trust, and such compensation as the court may allow to the committee appointed and acting under said trust deed for their services, then the undersigned will offer no more of such stocks, bonds, and other securities or property for sale in separate parcels or in lots as aforesaid.

After noting the highest bids received for the bonds, stocks, and other securities and property which shall have been offered for sale firstly and secondly as above provided, the undersigned will then and finally offer the same for sale together in one entire lot.

If the highest bids for all such bonds, stocks, and other securities and property when finally offered together as one entire lot shall exceed the aggregate of the several highest bids received and noted for such bonds, stocks and other securities and property when theretofore offered first in separate parcels not exceeding 1,000 shares of stock or $100,000 par value of bonds, and also when secondly offered in combined parcels embracing in each instance all the bonds of one class or all the stock of one class as a single lot, then all such bonds, stocks and other securities and property so finally offered together as one entire lot will be struck off and be sold together as one entire lot to the person making the highest bid therefor; but if the highest bid so received shall not exceed the aggregate sum of the several highest bids theretofore received and noted for such bonds, stocks and other securities and property when previously offered in separate parcels and lots as aforesaid, then the several separate parcels or lots offered for sale will be struck off and sold to the bidders who shall have made the highest several bids therefor, the bonds or stock of each class in such case being struck off and sold to the bidders who made the highest bids therefor when offered in separate parcels of not exceeding 1,000 shares of stock or $100,000 par value of bonds, unless a higher bid was made for the bonds or for the stock of that particular class when offered together as a single lot, in which case the same shall be struck off to the bidder who made the highest bid therefor when so offered as a single lot.

Every such sale will be made subject to confirmation by this Court and will be reported to the Court by the undersigned; and the purchase price payable for any bonds, stocks, securities or other property sold, other than the portion of such purchase price required to be deposited at the time of sale as provided in said decree, will be payable within three days after confirmation of the sale. In case any sale shall not be confirmed by the Court, then all sums deposited by the bidder on account thereof will be returned to the bidder.

Notice is further given that the deposit of five per cent. in cash or in Collateral Notes required under clause (c) of Article XIV. of said decree, entered October 15, 1897, to be made with the complainants by any one offering to bid at the sale before the bid of such bidder shall be received, will be received by said complainants if made either prior to the sale or at the place of sale, and at the time when any bidder shall make his bid.

Notice is further given that lists indicating the order in which the several classes of stocks, bonds, and other securities and property will be offered for sale have been filed by the undersigned at the office of the complainants at No. 23 Wall Street, in the City of New York, and also at the office of the Auctioneers, Adrian H. Muller & Son, No. 24 Pine Street, in said City of New York, for inspection by persons applying therefor; and such lists will be exhibited to and may be examined by persons applying therefor at either of said offices.

Particular information concerning the various stocks, bonds, and coupons, and other property to be offered for sale will be furnished by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., at their office, No. 23 Wall Street, in the City of New York, to persons applying therefor.

Dated New York, Jan. 20, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
As Trustees under the Trust Deed, dated September 4, 1891, executed by the Union Pacific Railway Company to Drexel, Morgan & Co., Trustees; and
W. D. CORNISH, Special Master.

NOTICE OF MASTER'S SALE OF CLAIMS of the Union Pacific Railway Company against the Montana Union Railway Company, and against the Montana Railway Company.

Under and in pursuance of an order made by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska, in the suit of Ames and others against the Union Pacific Railway Company et al., the undersigned, William D. Cornish, as Special Master, will offer for sale by public auction, all the claims and demand of the Union Pacific Railway Company against the Montana Union Railway Company arising out of operations or transactions prior to October 13, 1893, the amount of which claim, as stated on the books of the Union Pacific Railway Company, was on the 30th of October, 1897, the sum of $446,188.17.

The undersigned, as such Special Master, under the same order, will also offer for sale by public auction all the claim and demand of the Union Pacific Railway Company against the Montana Railway Company arising out of operations or transactions prior to October 13, 1893, which claim or demand, as stated on the books of the Union Pacific Railway Company, amounted on the 31st day of December, 1897, to the sum of $318,151.29.

The undersigned will sell both the aforesaid claims by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, at the public auction to be held at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, N. Y., on the 26th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon. Bidders will be required to pay ten per cent. of their bid in cash to the Special Master at the time of the sale, and the balance of the purchase money within ten days after confirmation of the sale by the said Court, when a proper assignment of the said claims will be prepared for delivery. The sales of the said claims are made subject to the confirmation of the Eighth Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska, in said suit of Ames and others against said Union Pacific Railway Company and others.

WM. D. CORNISH, Special Master.

Dated January 12, 1898.
Room 1314, No. 27 William Street, New York City, N. Y.

ADJOURNMENT.

The sale above noticed has been adjourned to take place on Wednesday, February 2d, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, at the place stated in said notice.

Dated January 26th, 1898.

WM. D. CORNISH, Special Master,
ja27,28,29,31,f1,2.

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE OF SECURITIES OF SECURITY MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY OF DALLAS, TEXAS.

Whereas, THE SECURITY MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, a corporation of the State of Texas, heretofore, to wit, on or about and under date of the 25th day of September, 1888, made and entered into a certain agreement or indenture of trust with the HOLLAND TRUST COMPANY, as trustee, wherein and whereby it was provided that there should be deposited with the said Holland Trust Company certain securities as collateral security for the debentures to be issued by the Security Mortgage and Trust Company; and

Whereas, The said Security Mortgage and Trust Company did thereafter issue its certain debentures in series known as Series B, depositing with the said Holland Trust Company, as security for said debentures, certain notes, bonds, and mortgages, or other evidence of indebtedness secured by real estate as provided by said indenture or trust agreement; and

Whereas, The Holland Trust Company thereafter passing into voluntary liquidation, the New York Security and Trust Company was by order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York duly and regularly substituted as trustee under said trust agreement in the place and stead of said Holland Trust Company and is now acting as such trustee; and

Whereas, The Security Mortgage and Trust Company likewise entered into a similar agreement or indenture of trust with the New York Security and Trust Company, as trustee, and thereafter and under such agreement issued its certain debentures in series known as Series Z, depositing with New York Security and Trust Company certain securities as collateral thereto, as provided by said indenture or trust agreement; and

Whereas, In said indentures or agreements of trust it is among other things provided that in case default should be made by said Security Mortgage and Trust Company in the payment of interest upon any of said debentures, and said default should continue for sixty days, or if default should be made in the payment of the principal when due, the said trustee, at the election of the holder or holders of said debenture or debentures, may at once proceed to collect or sell the securities in its hands pledged for the payment of the same, the proceeds of such sale to be applied, after deducting therefrom its reasonable compensation and expenses, toward the payment of said debentures; and

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the interest upon said debentures issued under said agreements and the same has continued for sixty days and longer, and now continues; and

Whereas, The holders of debentures issued under the said trust agreements have requested and directed that the securities pledged under said agreements as security for said debentures be sold at public auction to the highest bidder.

Now, therefore, The New York Security and Trust Company, as trustee for said Series B and Z, hereby gives notice that on the 7th day of February, 1898, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, at 12 o'clock noon thereof, it will proceed to sell at public auction the securities pledged with it under each of said Series B and Z, including any real estate which has been acquired by said trustee under said trust agreements. If all of said securities are not sold on that day said sale shall continue at the same place and at the same hour from day to day until completed.

Lists of the securities can be seen upon application at the office of the New York Security and Trust Company, No. 44 Wall Street, New York City, where full explanations and information will be given in regard to said securities and the terms of sale.—Dated New York, December 31st, 1897.

NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
HORNBLOWER, BYRNE, TAYLOR & MILLER, Counsel.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday by Henry Draper, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

160 shares Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company, $100 each, 192.

100 shares Brooklyn Trust Company, $100 each, 405.

160 shares Long Island Loan and Trust Company of Brooklyn, $100 each, 220.

1,600 shares Brooklyn City Railroad Company, $10 each, 203¾.

30 shares First National Bank of Brooklyn, $100 each, 400½.

20 shares Farragut Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 100.

1 membership Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn, $11.

$8,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Company first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due May, 1945, interest May and November, 118⅝.

$1,000 New York and East River Ferry Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due November, 1922, interest May and November, 111.

$3,000 Union Gas Light Company (Town of New Lots) first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due July, 1905, interest January and July, 110¾.

$2,000 Calvary Cemetery, Greenpoint and Brooklyn Railroad Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due June, 1907, interest June and December, 112⅝.

$2,000 Long Island Water Supply Company 6 per cent. bonds, due Dec. 15, 1901, interest June 15 and Dec. 15, 95⅝.

$1,000 Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold bond, due November, 1934, interest May and November, 106.

$4,000 Rochester Gas and Electric Company consolidated 5 per cent. mortgage gold bonds, due November, 1912, interest May and November, 103¾.

$2,000 Lehigh and New York Railroad Company first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, guaranteed by Lehigh Valley Railroad, due September, 1945, interest March and September, 91¼.

$2,000 Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company consolidated first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due July, 1939, interest January and July, 114¾.

$3,000 City of Brooklyn 7 per cent. public park loan bonds, due July, 1915, interest January and July, accrued interest from Jan. 1 to be charged to the purchaser, 150⅝.

$6,000 Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due July, 1941, interest January and July, 107¼.

320 shares Brooklyn City Railroad Company, $10 each, 204¾.

12 shares Brooklyn Bank, $50 each, 141.

100 shares German-American Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, 452.

10 shares First National Bank of New York, $100 each, 3,105.

50 shares Franklin Trust Company, $100 each, 236.

480 shares Oriental Bank, $25 each, 150½.

200 shares Standard Consolidated Mining Company of California, $100 each, $1.65 per share.

$1,500 Iron Steamboat Company 6 per cent. mortgage bonds, due 1901, coupons January and July, 55.

140 shares Southern Railroad Company preferred, $100 each, 30½.

25 shares German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, $100 each, 24.

20 shares Brooklyn Academy of Music, $50 each, 119½.

20 shares United States Express Company, $100 each, 40.

40 shares Englewood Lyceum Company, $25 each, 5.

$5,000 Bergner & Engel Brewing Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1921, coupons January and July, $1,000 each, 109½.

11 shares New York and Harlem River Railroad Company, $50 each, 338½.

$10,000 Acker, Merrall & Condit 6 per cent. gold debenture bonds, due 1903, coupons February and August, guaranteed severally and jointly by the Messrs. Merrall. Accrued interest from August last to be charged to the purchaser, 98.

$7,000 Staten Island Electric Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1945, 90.

15 shares Importers and Traders' National Bank, $100 each, 525.

20 shares Merchants' Exchange National Bank, $50 each, 122.

15 shares Bank of America, $100 each, 360.

$100 Hanover Club, Brooklyn, first mortgage 6 per cent. bond, due July 1, 1920, 52.

15 shares Trow Directory Printing and Bookbinding Company, $100 each, 40.

5 shares Trow Directory Printing and Bookbinding Company, $100 each, 40.

$3,000 North American Brewing Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due on or before July, 1920, 51.

12 shares Continental Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, 446.

58 shares Mechanics and Traders' Bank, $25 each, 115.

10 shares Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, $100 each, 195½.

1,100 shares American District Telegraph Company, $100 each, 21¾.

50 shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each, 212½.

$53,750 Elmira Municipal Improvement Company first consolidated mortgage sinking fund 5 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds, due April, 1942, 25.

$41,225 Elmira Municipal Improvement Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, (hypothecated,) 25.

$107,500 Elmira Municipal Improvement Company first consolidated mortgage sinking fund 5 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds, due 1942, October, 1895, coupons on, 25.

10 shares United States Mortgage and Trust Company, $100 each, 285½.

25 shares Cook and Bernheimer Company preferred, $100 each, 50.

$1 shares Phenix Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, $50 each, 175.

$30,000 New York and New Jersey Water Company 5 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds, due 1920, coupons February and August, accrued interest from Aug. 1 last to be charged to the purchaser, 97½.

$3,000 Citizens' Gas Company of Bridgeport, Conn., first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1935, coupons May and November, accrued interest from Nov. 1 last to be charged to the purchaser, 88½.

$18,000 New York, Susquehanna and Western terminal first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due May, 1943, coupons May and November, 110.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
158	162	65	Adams Express	159½	160	159½	160	
22¼	22⅝	1,824	American Cotton Oil	20	23	20	22¼	+2¼
75½	76	1,002	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	75	76¼	75	76¼	+1¾
118½	119	23	American Express	119½	119½	118¾	118¾	
9¼	9⅝	4,235	Am. Spirits Mfg.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
21⅝	22	772	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	21	22	21	22	+1½
137⅞	138	17,684	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	137	138	137	138	+ ¾
113⅝	115	10	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	
87	87½	4,020	American Tobacco	86	87¼	86	87¼	+1⅝
112	115	65	American Tobacco pf.	112	112	112	112	
34½	35½	400	Ann Arbor pf.	35	35	35	35	+ ⅛
12⅞	13	800	At., T. & S. F.	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
30½	30⅝	11,388	At., T. & S. F. pf.	29½	30⅜	29½	30⅜	+1¼
13	13¼	1,600	Baltimore & Ohio	12⅞	13	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
5½	6½	500	B. & O. Southw. pf.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	4	1,030	Bay State Gas	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
39¼	39½	3,900	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	40	40	39¼	39¼	
123¾	124½	65	Brooklyn Union Gas	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	
4¾	5	100	Bruns. Co., 2d in. pd.	5	5	5	5	
67	68	420	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	67	67¼	67	67½	+2½
54⅜	55	2,715	Canada Southern	55	55¼	54⅜	55	+ ⅛
89½	90	1,200	Canadian Pacific	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	+ ⅝
13½	14¼	10	Central Pacific	13	13	13	13	
22⅜	22½	5,485	Chesapeake & Ohio	21⅝	22¼	21⅝	22⅜	+ ⅞
165½		2	Chicago & Alton	164¼	164¼	164¼	164¼	
99⅝	99⅞	21,715	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	99	99⅝	98⅝	99⅜	+ ⅛
108⅜	109¾	400	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	109	109¾	109	109¾	+ ⅝
14⅜	14½	6,565	Chicago Great West.	14¼	14½	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
34	36	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf. A.	35½	35½	35¼	35¼	+2¼
23⅝	24½	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
9	10	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9½	9⅝	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
82¼	83	1,305	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	81¾	83¼	81¾	83½	+2
95⅞	95½	80,278	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	94⅝	95⅞	94⅝	95⅝	+1
144	145	375	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	144	144¾		144¼	+ ¼
122¼	122¾	8,315	Chicago & Northw.	122¼	122¾	121⅞	122⅞	+ ⅛
92	92½	80,429	Chi. Rock Isl. & Pac.	89⅝	92¼	89⅝	92½	+2¾
7⅝	7⅞	868	Chi. Term. Trans.	7	7½	7	7½	
26¾	27	978	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	26¾	27½	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅛
35½	35⅝	2,625	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	34⅞	35⅝	34⅞	35½	+ ⅛
16¾	17	6,072	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	16⅝	17¼	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
24⅝	24⅞	940	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	24	25	24	25	+1¼
6½	6¾	800	Col., H. V. & Tol.	6¼	6¾	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
19	20	400	Col. Hock. V. & T. pf.	20	21	20	21	+1½
193	193½	4,490	Consolidated Gas	193½	193¾	190½	193¾	+ ¼
36½	37	1,990	Consolidated Ice	37	37	36	36	+ ½
87	87½	622	Consolidated Ice pf.	86½	87	86½	87	+ ⅛
112⅝	113½	488	Delaware & Hudson.	112¼	112⅝	112¼	112⅝	+ ⅛
152	153	900	Del., Lack. & West.	152	152	152	152	+ ⅛
12¼	13	100	Denver & R. G.	12½	12¾	12½	12½	+ ⅛
48¼	48¾	2,300	Denver & R. G. pf.	48¼	48½	48¼	48¼	+ ⅛
130	154	50	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	130	130	130	130	
107	110	28	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook.	110	110¼	110	110¼	
14⅜	15	380	Erie	14⅜	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	+ ⅛
37⅜	38	1,700	Erie 1st pf.	37⅜	37¾	37⅜	37¾	+ ¼
—	—	100	Flint & P. M.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
		15	Ft. W. & D. C., st.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	
36	38½	8,670	General Electric	36	36¾	35¾	36¼	+ ⅛
30½	30⅝	975	Hawaiian Sugar	30¼	31¼	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
44	45½		Homestake	44½	45	44½	45	
107⅜	107¾	1,323	Illinois Central	106¾	107¾	106¾	107¾	+1¼
51	52	210	Illinois Steel Co.	51	51	51	51	+1
33	34	513	Iowa Central pf.	33	33	33	33	
19½	20	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	20	20	20	20	
3	4	6	Keokuk & D. M.	2½	2½	2½	2½	
46¾	47	5,400	Laclede Gas	45	47⅜	45	47⅛	+ ⅛
72¾	72¾	425	L. E. & Western pf.	72¾	73⅜	72¼	72¼	+ ⅛
185½	186	1

Union Traction reached 15¾, the highest in eighteen months. United Gas Improvement further rose 4¾, to 109¼. The Supreme Court has not yet rendered a decision in the gas lease case, but it is believed it will be favorable to the company. Pennsylvania Heat, Light and Power also made a new maximum record—56. Simultaneously the common yielded. The contrary course of these issues reflects the market view of the relative merits of the two stocks under the pending consolidation deal. Pennsylvania returned to 58. Reading lagged, improving only ¼, despite a splendid December statement, and 2½ per cent. earned on the first preferred during the last six months of 1897.

The close was firm at these bid and asked figures:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	24½	25
Northern Pacific com., t. c.	26⅝	27¼
Northern Pacific pf.	64⅞	66
Pennsylvania	57⅞	58
Reading, 1st c.	11¾	11 5-16
Reading 1st pf.	25¾	25 13-16
Reading 2d pf.	18 11-16	13 13-16
St. Paul	94½	94¾
Metropolitan Railway	144½	145½
Philadelphia Traction	81⅛	81¼
Baltimore Cons.	23¼	23⅝
Union Traction	15⅛	15¼
Penn. H., L. & P. Co.	21½	...
Penn. H., L. & P. Co. pf.	54⅜	55½
United Gas Improvement Co.	108⅝	109¼
Electric Storage	26½	27⅛
Electric Storage pf.	28	30
Welsbach Light	38⅞	39¼
American R. E. L.	5	...
Marsden	8⅞	9
Choctaw	10⅝	10⅞
Choctaw pf.	31½	31⅝
Reading gen. 4s.	84	84¼
Electric & P. 4s.	81⅜	82
Cons. Pitts.	12	12½
Cons. Pitts. pf.	44½	44⅝

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Mileage	310	310	310
3d week Jan.	$37,672	$32,754	$28,930
From July 1.	1,011,281	950,898	1,037,935

BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—

Mileage	921	921	921
3d week Jan.	$112,084	$104,073	$109,849
From July 1.	3,845,217	3,507,040	3,781,225

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—

Mileage	339	340	340
3d week Jan.	$64,662	$56,550	$57,787
From July 1.	2,091,480	1,964,684	.....

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—

Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
3d week Jan.	$202,465	$218,919	$224,169
From July 1.	6,665,861	5,983,216	6,844,025

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—

Mileage	930	930	930
3d week Jan.	$86,520	$73,200	$87,451
From July 1.	3,055,636	2,573,878	.....

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—

Mileage	192	192	192
3d week Jan.	$30,938	$21,882	$19,667
From July 1.	867,771	656,284	.....

EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—

Mileage	156	156	156
3d week Jan.	$4,887	$4,007	$6,668
From July 1.	196,653	163,085	.....

EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—

Mileage	167	167	167
3d week Jan.	$20,820	$20,715	$22,425
From July 1.	706,690	590,472	.....

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—

Mileage	725	725	725
3d week Jan.	$63,843	$61,236	$74,139
From Jan. 1.	189,425	174,338	203,215

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—

Mileage	2,985	2,975	2,975
3d week Jan.	$409,260	$370,895	$389,800
From July 1.	12,251,957	11,688,767	11,836,411

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—

Mileage	370	370	370
3d week Jan.	$84,416	$30,570	$32,110
From July 1.	1,329,774	1,184,938	1,225,178

MEXICAN NATIONAL—

Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
3d week Jan.	$106,271	$100,022	$87,591
From Jan. 1.	322,390	276,604	256,391

MISSOURI PACIFIC—

Mileage	4,936	4,936	4,936
3d week Jan.	$435,000	$388,000	$407,000
Year	1,342,919	1,106,348	1,154,000
Central Branch—			
Mileage	388	388	388
3d week Jan.	$21,000	$16,000	$13,000
Year	67,203	45,044	42,000

PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—

Mileage	331	331	331
3d week Jan.	$15,162	$16,055	$20,191
From Jan. 1.	51,038	47,177	55,571

ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—

Mileage	251	251	251
3d week Jan.	$21,000	$20,000	$12,796
From July 1.	718,898	493,918	.....

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—

Mileage	1,162	1,328	1,328
3d week Jan.	$119,001	$107,879	.....
From July 1.	3,923,329	3,429,295	.....

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—

Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
3d week Jan.	$106,000	$88,600	$96,400
From July 1.	3,162,582	2,957,090	3,006,649

SOUTHERN RAILWAY—

Mileage	4,827	4,777	4,597
3d week Jan.	$399,023	$372,738	$363,113
From July 1.	11,580,992	10,912,389	11,519,519

WEST CHICAGO STREET RAILROAD—

3d week Jan.	67,621	61,702	.....
From Jan. 1.	220,999	207,302	.....

WESTERN N. Y. & PENNSYLVANIA—

Mileage	651	651	643
3d week Jan.	$58,900	$51,600	$45,300
From July 1.	2,020,122	1,825,350	1,681,975

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—

Mileage	247	247	247
3d week Jan.	$28,749	$18,718	$21,700
From July 1.	785,729	2,214,668	$36,340

Detroit and Lima Northern reports gross earnings for the third week in January of $9,648, and from July 1, $239,211.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE for December—

	1897.	1896.	Increase.
Gross earnings.	$3,609,109	$3,107,618	$501,490
Op. expenses.	2,494,739	2,214,668	280,060
Net earnings.	1,114,379	892,949	221,430
Taxes & rentals.	127,436	158,026	*30,590
Net income.	986,943	734,922	352,020
From July 1—			
Gross earnings.	20,425,760	17,552,639	2,873,121
Op. expenses.	14,198,376	12,256,994	1,941,377
Net earnings.	6,227,388	5,265,644	961,743
Taxes & rentals.	834,344	1,029,861	*190,517
Net income.	5,388,044	4,235,783	1,152,261

*Decrease.

DELAWARE & HUDSON for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Receipts from coal	$7,709,441	$7,778,226	$7,369,378
Railroad earnings	10,061,167	10,201,633	10,129,082
Miscellaneous	589,442	516,584	1,321,157
Total gross.	18,360,051	18,546,443	18,819,618
Op. expenses.	13,085,061	13,693,799	13,376,732
Net earnings.	5,274,388	4,852,643	5,442,886
Charges	3,132,988	3,074,431	3,078,491
Balance	2,141,421	1,765,012	2,364,395

FALL BROOK for quarter ended Dec. 31—

Gross earnings.	183,029	186,082	211,007
Op. expenses.	73,033	87,946	81,433
Net earnings.	109,996	98,136	129,574
Other income.	68,831	78,653	88,957
Total	178,827	176,789	220,531
Fixed charges.	6,505	10,075	11,521
Surplus	172,322	166,714	212,010

WABASH for December—

Gross earnings.	1,055,906	965,374	1,070,156
Op. expenses.	755,836	673,694	781,073
Net earnings.	300,070	291,679	289,083
From July 1—			
Gross earnings.	6,813,473	6,134,058	6,977,892
Op. expenses.	4,580,063	4,233,319	4,850,327
Net earnings.	2,233,409	1,900,739	2,127,565

READING COMPANY for December—

RAILWAY CO.—	1897.	1896.	Increase.
Receipts	$1,947,585	$1,739,240	$208,345
Exp., incl. ren'ls.	1,075,356	941,426	133,930
Net earnings.	872,229	797,814	74,415
COAL & IRON COMPANY—			
Receipts	2,024,807	1,770,698	254,289
Expenses	1,944,500	1,783,071	161,429
Net earnings.	80,487	†12,373	92,860
READING COMPANY—			
Net income.	27,243	23,325	3,918
Net all co's.	979,186	808,766	171,193
Fixed charges.	745,000	.....	.....
Surplus	234,959	.....	.....
July 1 to Dec. 31—			
RAILWAY COMPANY—			
Receipts	11,886,164	11,217,561	668,603
Expenses	6,326,403	6,064,567	261,836
Net earnings.	5,559,761	5,152,994	406,767
COAL & IRON COMPANY—			
Receipts	13,982,882	12,361,428	1,021,454
Expenses	12,564,760	11,630,393	934,367
Net earnings.	818,121	731,035	87,086
READING COMPANY—			
Net income.	184,284	180,366	3,918
Net earnings, all companies	6,562,167	6,064,395	497,772
Fixed charges.	4,470,000	.....	.....
Surplus	2,092,167	.....	.....

ROCHESTER RAILWAY for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

Gross earnings.	201,283	195,067	6,216
Op. expenses.	119,059	142,901	*23,842
Net earnings.	82,224	52,166	30,058
Other income.	5,909	1,888	2,021
Total net.	86,133	54,054	32,079
Int., txs, & rtls.	74,494	78,248	*3,754
Surplus	11,638	†24,194	35,832

*Decrease. †Deficit.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

New York Art Company of New York City; capital stock, $4,000. Directors—R. E. Lalor, Lillie Rosenstein, and Hugo Rosenstein, New York City.

The Kerr Belt Lacing Company of New York City; capital stock, $150,000. Directors—Hugh Kerr, John A. Kerr, and Elizabeth Kerr, New York City.

Propeptic Wafer Company of New York City; capital stock, $3,000. Directors—E. F. Van Ausen and Cyrus Prell, New York City; Robert J. Van Dusen, Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Canisteo Co-operative Creamery and Cheese Factory of Canisteo; capital, $4,000. Directors—A. M. Baker, R. H. Comfort, J. C. Conklin, D. C. Thomas, and J. E. Wilson, Canisteo.

The Borough Homes Company of New York City; capital stock, $250,000. Directors—J. L. Buttenwieser, J. H. Hoffman, J. H. Schiff, M. S. Isaacs, and O. S. Straus, New York City.

The Saugerties Telegraph Printing and Publishing Company of Saugerties, Ulster County; capital, $6,000. Directors—James T. Maxwell, Robert A. Snyder, and Frederick J. Durgan, Saugerties.

C. L. Wright & Co. of New York City, to conduct an engraving and printing business; capital stock, $10,000. Directors—C. L. Wright, Jr., Plainfield, N. J.; J. A. Speaights, Brooklyn; D. S. Decker, New York City.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Good Day's Business Among the Brokers—Seventy-second Street Residence Sold at Auction.

William A. White & Sons have sold for Edwin M. Harrison the two three-story buildings 134 and 136 Reade Street, 50 by 53.

Ranald H. Macdonald has sold to Fannie E. D. Story, for $40,000, the five-story flat 108 West Seventeenth Street, 25 by 92. The buyer gives in part payment, $20,000, the lot on the west side of the Boulevard, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, together with two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, adjoining the rear of the foregoing.

Matilda Michaelis has sold to ex-Commissioner of Docks John Monks, eight lots on the north side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 325 feet east of Lenox Avenue.

August Ruff has sold to John Kehoe, for $120,000, the property at the southwest corner of Second Avenue and Eighth Street, 92 by 120. The seller bought the plot about three weeks ago for $105,000. Mr. Kehoe, it is said, will begin the improvement of the property immediately.

Emanuel L. Heller and Samuel W. Heller have sold to James R. Smith two lots on Central Park West, 50.5 feet north of Sixty-ninth Street.

Paul Halpin has sold, for Hannah M. Halpin, to John Cahill, for $25,000, the three-story dwelling 2,001 Seventh Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twentieth Street. The buyer will alter the structure for business purposes.

William A. White & Sons were the brokers in the sale of the northwest corner of Beekman and Pearl Streets for the Colgate estate. The plot is 50 by 100, and is occupied by four and five story buildings, to which, it is reported, the present buyer will make extensive alterations.

Lowenfeld & Prager have purchased from Jennie E. Moore the five-story flat, with stores, 407 West Fifty-third Street, 25 by 134 by 25 by 127.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have purchased from the Chanler estate the two three-story brick dwellings 156 and 158 Second Street, 40 by 80.

The same operators have also bought from the Hanson estate the five-story tenement 299 Delancey Street, 25 by 65 by 75.

H. Rawak has sold for W. F. Saltzieder, for $80,000, the five-story brownstone-front building southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.

David Stewart has sold for Thomas McBride to F. Forsch the plot One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 99.11.

John Townshend has sold to a builder, for improvement, three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 70 feet east of Madison Avenue.

William C. Renwick has sold to Hannah Cohen, for $29,250, the five-story brick building 48 East Broadway, 25.1 by 69.2.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday L. J. Phillips & Co. sold, at public auction, to P. A. Geoghegan, for $49,200, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 28 West Seventy-second Street, 20 by 102.2.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, George Landon, referee, 403 Greenwich Street, east side, 50 feet north of Beach Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $24,656.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, G. Thornton Warren, referee, Intervale Avenue, west side, 68.10 feet north of Westchester Avenue, 75 by 100, vacant; Intervale Avenue, west side, 243.10 feet north of Westchester Avenue, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment on the foregoing parcels, $2,121.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Norman W. Kerngood, referee, 345 East Forty-ninth Street, north side, 168.9 feet west of First Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,658.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Isaac B. Brennan, referee, 584 Third Avenue, west side, 79.6 feet north of Thirty-eighth Street, runs north 29, by west 100, by south 10.6, by southeast 5.1, by south 17.9, by east 95, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $43,680.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Wilbur Larremore, referee, 239 East Ninety-third Street, north side, 425 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.8, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $4,431.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 518 and 520 West Twenty-second Street, south side, 225 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 50 by 98.9, leasehold, three-story brick factory.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 114 and 116 Canal Street, for a six-story brick flat, 39.10 by 39.5; Charlotte Barnet of 116 Canal Street, owner; Louis F. Heinecke of 62 Bowery, architect; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, southeast corner of Convent Avenue, for a five-story brick tenement, 25 by 94.11; Patrick H. Lynch of 642 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner and architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 134 West Fifty-fourth Street, for a two-story dwelling and carriage house, 25 by 42; L. Boardman of 4 West Forty-eighth Street, owner; Lienon & Nash of 64 Cedar Street, architects; cost, $4,000.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 18 by 84.6 by 26 by 85.6; J. Fleischman & Son of 2 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, $58,000.

Rosedale Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of Mansion Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 30; Edward Beigen, owner; Charles Knauf, architect; cost, $2,000.

King's Bridge Road, north side, 200 feet east of Coles Lane, for a one-story frame store, 47 by 29; Ivan Gollcoyne of 613 King's Bridge Road, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $1,000.

Prospect Avenue, east side, 56 feet south of Boston Road, for a three-story frame tenement, 22 by 56; Herman Wauer of 1,101 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $4,500.

Alterations.

Lexington Avenue, northwest corner of Eighty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick flat, with store, David Steiner of 28 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, owner; John C. Burne of 101 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $6,500.

Forty-third Street, southwest corner of Tenth Avenue, to two and three story brick dwelling, with store, S. E. Jordan, lessee; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $800.

No. 277 Sixth Avenue, to a three-story brick shop and stores, John L. Tonnelly, owner; Nathan Langer of 276 Madison Street, architect; cost, $400.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, 49.3 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, to a three-story frame tenement, Giuseppe Tacinelli, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $800.

Ogden Avenue, southeast corner of Union Street, to a three-story frame dwelling, with store, Michael Nolen, premises, owner; W. A. O'Hea, architect; cost, $3,500.

West Street, southeast corner of Honeywell Avenue, to a one-story frame dwelling, Lindsay Williamson, owner; Anthony Hoegen, architect; cost, $300.

New York Law School's New Home.

The New York Law School, now in the Equitable Building, has decided to engage larger quarters. The institution has just leased, through John N. Golding, the entire thirteenth and half of the fourteenth floor of the German-American, formerly the Syndicate, Building, at the southwest corner of Nassau and Liberty Streets. It is not expected that the school will take possession until after the close of the present session. A part of its equipment will be a fine law library, free access to which will be granted to all lawyers whose offices are in the German-American Building.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Jan. 26.

BROADWAY, n w corner of Hawthorne Av, 41.11x98.11x22.8x92.7; Kate Sheridan to Charles G. Dochterman.....Omitted.

CANAL ST, 195 and 197, one-eighth part, 50x75; Solomon Stone to Louis Stone... $1

GRAND AV, e s, 25 ft s of 182d St, 25x100; Andrew C. Cormick and wife to Mary A. Francis..... 1

ELLIOTT AV, e s, 300 ft s of Julianna St, 45x125; John Duffy and wife to Annie Knewitz..... 1

LISPENARD ST, s s, 140.5 ft w of Broadway, 49.6x90.4x48.6x87.8; Annie Rath to Eliza J. Smith..... 1

LOTS 8 and 9, map of 272 lots of the Kemp estate, 23d Ward; Harriet A. Ver Planck and another to Amelia L. Bennett 4,412

LOT 293, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Louisa H. Rourke..... 450

LOT 16, block A, map of Lester Park; Edwin B. Fish and wife to Floyd T. Jelliff. 1

MOTT AV, e s, 205 ft s of 149th St, 50x108; Mott Av, e s, 255 ft s of 149th St, 26.7x108x25.2x108; Franklin C. Thomas and wife to Dora M. Thomas..... 300

SAMUEL ST, n s, 116.8 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 16.8x125; George C. Austin, referee, to Jane Kelly..... 150

STANTON ST, 84, 20x100; John G. Norris and wife to Leander S. Sire..... 1

TINTON AV, e s corner of 165th St, 25x100; Edward B. Fellows to Philip Schnurr 5,000

TINTON AV, e s, 82 ft s of Home St, runs s 43x e 135x n 125 to Home St, x w 35x s 82x w 100 to beginning; Emily Momberger to George Richmond..... 9,500

WEST END AV, e s, 42.6 ft s of 91st St, 38x100; Joseph E. Weed to Jacob Lawson.

3D AV, s e s, adjoining land of William S. Woodrop, runs e 100x s 25x w 100x n 25; Julius Heiderman to Eleanore Heiderman..... 1

4TH ST, s s, 100.10 ft w of Lewis St, 15x95x27.3x95.9; Bruno Odroff to Mark Aaron..... 1

5TH AV, s s, 50.5 ft s of 118th St, 25.8x110; Emily A. Smith to Frank A. Seitz. 100

5TH AV, n w corner of 133d St, 49.11x110; Edward Hirsh and others to Samuel W. B. Smith..... 1

7TH AV, 587, 20x71.4x20.2x73.10; John G. Norris and wife to Henry B. Sire..... 1

9TH ST, s s, 245 ft w of 2d Av, 21x75; John R. Hagenbuckle and wife to Margaret Jaeger..... 17,000

34TH ST, s s, 520 ft e of 7th Av, 80x98.9; Knickerbocker Realty Improvement Company to William H. C. Jackson..... 1

46TH ST, 60 West, 18.1x100.5; John G. Norris and wife to William K. Porter.

106TH ST, s s, 129.8 ft w of 1st Av, 25.4x100.11; Pauline Hauck to Ferdinand Kreuter..... 1

118TH ST, 26 West, 25x100.11; George F. Johnson to Allan D. Pryor..... 1

130TH ST, 223 West, 18.9x99.11; Marmaduke Richardson to Michael Feeney..... 100

131ST ST, 229 and 231 West, 35.6x99.11; Marmaduke Richardson to Michael Feeney 100

132D ST, 277 West, 16.8x99.11; Marmaduke Richardson to Michael Feeney..... 100

145TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Morris Av, 25x106.6; Adolph Wexler and wife to Harry Kraft..... 1

148TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Morris Av, 25x106.6; Lottie Ratner to Harry Kraft. 1

159TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 40x99.11; 160th St, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Ann S. Greacen to Max Marx and others..... 1

159TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 80x199.10, to 160th St by irregular; Max Marx and others to John P. Ellis..... 100

Recorded Leases.

BREKES, Dr. David, to Hyman Green; 210 Delancey St, 8 years..... $1,800

DOONER, Thomas, to James A. Jenkins; 467 and 469 5th Av, 5 years.....3,300-3,500

HAMBURGER, Max, to Samuel C. Phillips; 62 Columbia St, 5 years..... 1,320

HERMAN, Martin, and others, executors, to F. W. Bechtold; 1,466 3d Av, 3½ years.....2,100-2,400

KAHN, Louis, and another, executors, to Adolph L. Blau; 1,861 3d Av, store, &c., 5½ years.....1,300-1,500

LAVERY, John, to Antonio Lauzone; 299 7th Av, front part of extension, 3¾ years..... 336

O'CONNELL, Alice M., to John A. Watts; 236 East 47th St, 3 years..... $300

Recorded Mortgages.

ATWOOD, Mary E., to Nathan L. Ely, trustee; n s of 80th St, 174.4 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years..... $3,000

BUZBY, Winslow E., to Emily D. Chamberlaine; e s of Ryer Av, 257.1 ft n of Burnside Av, 5 years..... 3,500

CARMICHAEL, John M., to Dollar Savings Bank; Lots 242 and 244, map of part of Hyatt Farm, 1 year..... 1,800

CARMICHAEL, John M., to Hannah Korn, Lots 240 and 244, map of part of Hyatt Farm, 1 year..... 1,000

DAVIS, Josephine, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 111 East 26th St, 3 years..... 5,000

DELLI PONTI, Alessandro, to Fortunato Franculli; 307 Monroe St, 3 years..... 3,000

DOCHTERMAN, Charles G., to Kate Sheridan; n w corner of Broadway and Hawthorne St, 5 years..... 2,000

ELLIS, John P., to Max Marx and others; n s of 159th St, 120 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 46,000

ELLIS, John P., to Max Marx; n s of 159th St, 120 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 14,000

EMORY, Blanche W., to Frederick L. Tappan and another, trustees, &c.; s s of 29th St, 192 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year. 5,000

FEENEY, Michael, to Mary A. Cooper; n s of 130th St, 262.6 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years..... 10,000

FEENEY, Michael, to Eliza Lockwood; n s of 132d St, 133.4 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 8,000

FEENEY, Michael, to Mary A. A. Woodcock; n s of 131st St, 357 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 10,000

FEENEY, Michael, to Mary A. A. Woodcock; n s of 131st St, 339 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 10,000

FISHER, Helen F., to Margaret Harford, general guardian; n s of 174th St, 100 ft e of Bathgate Av, 1 year..... 600

JAEGER, Margaret, to John B. Hagenbuchle; 226 East 9th St, installments.. 6,500

KELLY, Malachi, to John C. Gulick; w s of Bathgate Av, 182.4 ft s of 183d St, 3 years..... 6,000

KELLY, Malachi, to Sarah Farrell; w s of Bathgate Av, 182.4 ft s of 183d St; 183d St, s s, 148 ft w of Bathgate Av, 1 year..... 1,500

LOCKWOOD, Frank P., to George Stark; w s of Washington Av, 300 ft s of 182d St, old lines, ½ year..... 800

McCHELSON, Sarah and Lina, to John C. Boettner; e s of Avenue D, 46.8 ft s of 5th St, 5 years..... 23,000

RICHMOND, George, to Emily Momberger; e s of Tinton Av, 82 ft s of Home St, 3 years..... 3,000

ROGERS, Charles F., to Central Trust Company; s e corner of Amsterdam Av and 143d St, 5 years..... 45,000

ROGERS, Charles F., to Edward and Henry Hirsh; n e corner of 142d St and Amsterdam Av, ½ year..... 23,282

ROGERS, Charles F., to Anna Woerishoffer; n e corner of 142d St and Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 45,000

RUETH, Joseph, and others to Henry Raabe, Jr.; s s of 112th St, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year..... 3,000

SCHAEFFER, Bernhard, to Arthur C. Searles; s s of 98th St, 305 ft e of 3d Av, 118.6x100.8, (four mortgages,) demand..... 10,000

SCHREINER, George, to Lambert Suydam; s s of 90th St, 210 ft e of 3d Av, and 80th St, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, ½ year..... 35,000

SCHUR, Philipp, to Edward B. Fellows; s e corner of 165th St and Tinton Av, 1 year..... 2,500

SCHUR, Philipp, to Adolph G. Hupfel; s e corner of 165th St and Tinton Av, 1 year..... 2,400

SEITZ, Frank A., to Emily A. Smith; e s of 5th Av, 50.5 ft s of 118th St, 2 years..... 17,850

SIEGEL, Jacob, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 17 Hester St..... 2,000

SIEGEL, Jacob, to Solomon Frankel; 57 Hester St, installments..... 1,500

SMITH, Samuel W. B., to Edward and Henry Hirsh; n w corner of 5th Av and 133d St, ½ year..... 16,500

STEINMETZ, Susan, Edward Mitchell, trustee, and another; n s of 94th St, 259 ft w of Central Park West, installments..... 17,500

TISCH, Charles, to the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn; n w corner of 2d Av and 110th St, 5 years..... 22,000

TISCH, Charles, to the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn; w s of 2d Av, 25.7 ft n of 110th St, 5 years..... 15,000

TISCH, Charles, to the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn; n w corner of 2d Av and 110th St, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 25x75.7, 5 years..... 13,000

WATKINS, Benjamin F., to Townsend Underhill; 128 Alexander Av, 3 years... 7,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BERTINE, Theodore M., to Clement H. Smith..... $1,576

CONNOR, Caroline M., to Matilda Weil and others, executors, &c..... 5,042

DENTON, Henry M., to Max Weil..... 20,000

FINCK, Anna S., to Emil Esselborn..... 5,000

HART, William H., and another to Louise F. Wheeler, (two assignments)..... 68,000

HUNTER, Catharine S., to Edward Mitchell, trustee..... 16,400

LAWRENCE, Emma McA., to J. F. Nevins..... 2,500

LYALL, Isabella, to Caroline P. Sumner. 15,000

NICHOLS, Theodore P., to Emmeline S. Nichols..... 6,500

STROUSE, William W., to J. R. Brown.. Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Mary A. Balfe..... 5,000

TODD, Judson F., to Edward Winslow.... Nom.

WINSLOW, Edward, to Henry W. Ford, trustee, &c..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

COLUMBUS AV, 326 and 338; Joseph P. Mulholland against R. V. Bonnell, lessee and contractor..... $117

CULBERTSON, Mamie, et al., Av, e s, 371 ft n of 119th St, —x—; MacSorley & Co. against James P. Foster, owner and contractor..... 39

DAVIDSON AV, w s, 150 and 275 ft n of 184th St, each 50x100, and Grand Av, w s, 150 ft n of 184th St, 50x100; Elmer Schoonmaker against Carrie J. Singhi, owner and contractor..... 225

INTERVALE AV, 1,054 and 1,056; Max Michaelson against Mary F. and Peter J. Connor, owners; Frederick Suseback and P. J. Connor, contractors..... 45

JACKSON AV, 1,046 to 1,060; C. Rund & Son against Louis A. Schneider, owner and contractor..... 95

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 81, 82, and 83, and 80th St, 319 to 323 West; Herman Swartz against Clarence True, owner; John Wegman, contractor..... 182

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 144th St, 25 x125; Chesebro, Whitman & Co. against G. B. Garrison, owner and contractor.... 15

5TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Greene Av, 425 x100; Richard J. Leary against Earl S. Benham and George Van Orden, owners and contractors..... 59

5TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Greene Av, 425x100; Francis J. Farrell against Earl S. Benham and George Van Orden, owners and contractors..... 62

21ST ST PIER, &c., at foot of West 21st St; Ralph I. Bush against the Allan State Line, lessee; William H. Townsend, contractor..... 40

76TH ST, 59 West; Joseph P. Muiholland against R. V. Bonnell, lessee and contractor..... 243

83D ST, 326 West; the Foskett & Bishop Company against Caldwell Construction Company, owner and contractor; J. C. Caldwell, sub-contractor..... 302

125TH ST, s e corner of Brown Place, 50x100; the Hudson Plasterboard Company against Pauline and Andrew Larsen, owners and contractors..... 212

125TH ST, s s, 128 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 75x100; the D. M. Nesbit Company against Wahler & Steinmetz, owners; A. B. Mandeville, contractor..... 375

148TH ST, n s, 312 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 150x100; the D. M. Nesbit Company against Patrick H. Lynch, owner; A. B. Mandeville, contractor..... 147

158D ST, n w corner of Melrose Av, 24.4 x100; the Hudson Plasterboard Company against Thomas Taylor, owner and contractor..... 63

159TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Elton Av, 100x100; Frank B. Hatch against Thomas Williams, owner and contractor..... 84

165TH ST, s s, 105.11 ft e of Brook Av, 50x86.6; Frank B. Hatch against Pauline Larsen, owner; Andrew Larsen, contractor..... 76

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS—CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

5TH AV, n w corner of 133d St, 49.11x110; Edward and Henry Hirsh with Samuel W. B. Smith, eight payments..... 28,000

150TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 80x irregular to 160th St x35; Max Marx and others with John P. Ellis, fourteen payments..... 46,000

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

DAVIDSON AV, w s, 100 ft n of 184th St, 50x100; Grand Av, w s, 150 ft n of 184th St, 50x100; E. Schoomaker on H. U. Singhi to J. Wilson..... 27

Lis Pendens.

EAST BROADWAY, 29 to 35, 95, 97, 103, 105, and 212; Henry St, 31, 33, and 35; Market St, 11; Division St, 201; Esther Mayer against Deborah Alexander and others, (partition;) attorney, I. Hershfield.

LAWRENCE ST, s w s, 381 ft e of Broadway, or Old Bloomingdale Road, 25x100; William Garnlein, by guardian, against John B. Lawrence and others, (partition;) attorney, W. B. McNiece.

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 34.3 ft n of 107th St, 16.8x65; Emilie Kessler and others against Josef Cebular and others, (partition;) attorney, F. McMahon.

MOTT AV, e s, 492.9 ft n of 138th St, 16x irregular; Anna M. Donnell against David Rousseau and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, Peckham & Dixon.

3D AV, or Old Boston Road, w s, 106.7 ft n of 150th St, 27x94.1x irregular; Bawo & Dotter against John Palmer and another, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, J. J. Allen.

26TH ST, 429 West; Catharine M. E. Hildebrand against James A. McCloskey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, Decker & Miller.

49TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.5; Hugh Martin against John J. Brown and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. C. Skelly.

50TH ST, n s, 525 ft w of 10th Av, 25x79.3; Peter Doelger against Bernard Walsh and others, (foreclosure

EXCURSIONS.

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—TO—
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There is a choice of two routes for the outward trip—one via Chicago, and Santa Fé, the other via Chattanooga, New Orleans, San Antonio, El Paso, etc. These parties will be **under personal escort throughout**, and the journeys will be made in special trains of elegant vestibuled palace sleeping cars, with dining cars. There will be visits in California to San Diego, Riverside, Redlands, Pasadena, Los Angeles, Avalon, on Santa Catalina Island, San Francisco, San Rafael, San Jose, and Monterey, and the parties will return over the Sierra Nevada by daylight, visiting Salt Lake City, Denver, and Manitou, with daylight views of the Gorges and Canons of Colorado. There will be sojourns at some of the **Finest Hotels in America**, including the Auditorium in Chicago, or the new St. Charles in New Orleans, Hotel del Coronado, Van Nuys, and Westminster, Hotel Green and La Pintoresca, Hotel Metropole, Palace Hotel in San Francisco, Hotel Rafael, Hotel Vendome, Hotel del Monte, Hotel Knutsford in Salt Lake City, and The Brown Palace Hotel in Denver. A **Delightful Round of Travel and Sight-seeing.**

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A NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, built at enormous expense for the application of Hydrotherapy (the famous water cure) as prescribed by Prof. Erb of Heidelberg and Prof. Charcot of Paris for nervous diseases, will be opened in the hotel about January 1st. The department will be under the exclusive care of the physician of the hotel.
Address T. F. SILLECK, Lessee.
(Of Oriental and Manhattan Beach Hotels.)

LAUREL IN THE PINES
Lakewood, New Jersey,
NOW OPEN.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

THE DE SOTO,
SAVANNAH, GA.,
One of the most elegantly-appointed hotels in the world. Accommodations for 500 guests.
Tourists will find Savannah one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the entire South. No place that can be named is more healthful or desirable as a Winter resort.
WATSON & POWERS, PROPRIETORS.

HAMILTON HOTEL,
Hamilton, Bermuda.
OPEN DECEMBER UNTIL MAY.
MEAD & BROOKS, Managers.
New York Office, 3 Park Place.

Atlantic City, N. J.

HADDON HALL,
ON THE BEACH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The Deservedly Popular All-the-Year Resort.
Three and a quarter hours from New York City. Through trains daily via Pennsylvania R. R.
Golf Links in course of preparation.
Every known modern hotel appointment.
Rooms en suite, baths attached. Lift to street level. Delightful sun parlor overlooking the famous beach promenade and the ocean.
Seasonable pleasures and amusements. The climate at Atlantic City during the Winter is remarkable for its mildness. The air, seldom severely cold, is at all times healthy and invigorating.
Write for booklet and information.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makes including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

NORA. I wonder what Ripans Tabules are? I see them advertised everywhere.

DORA. Well, I can tell you. They are a household necessity.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York (the single carton (ten tablets) will be sent for five cents).

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As competent chambermaid and to assist with laundry work, or to assist with sewing. Present employer's, 24 West 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young lady as chambermaid and seamstress in private family; good city reference. 122 East 51st St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By respectable girl as good cook; understands all kinds of soups and desserts; good baker; private family; personal references. 409 West 53d St., second bell.

COOK.—By a girl as cook; understands her work; willing to do washing; best city references from last and former employers. 300 East 66th St., first floor.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; city reference. 359 West 25th St., Shevlin's bell.

COOK—In private family; understands soups, meats, desserts, &c.; city references. 682 6th Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman; is good family cook and laundress; good baker; city reference. Room 9, 490 6th Av.

TWO SISTERS.—One cook, the other up-stairs work; best reference; city or country; private boarding house preferred. 240 West 19th St., second flat.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French lady's maid; good dressmaker, seamstress, and hairdresser; willing and obliging; first-class city references. Marie, 230 East 40th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—As maid and seamstress; understands all kinds family sewing; accustomed to wait on elderly or invalid ladies; excellent city reference; city or country. J. C., Box 113, 1,269 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young Swedish woman as competent laundress; by day or week, or will do any other work; city references. Peterson, 313 East 39th St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By thoroughly experienced, most careful laundress in private family; city and country references. 232 East 39th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant woman; first-class laundress; private family; thoroughly competent; good city reference. 226 West 27th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; excellent shirt ironer; best of references. 153 West 108th St. Mrs. Murphy's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress; private family washing; gentlemen's fine washing and mending. Advertiser, 206 West 32d St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged French woman as nurse for young child or children; would be maid to an elderly lady; has no objection to traveling; best city reference. 157 East 36th St.

NURSE, &c.—A thoroughly competent German nurse for growing children, and sewing, or as maid; best city references. D. W., Box 287, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a motherly nurse; lady or gentleman; treats massage; willing and obliging; seven years' references. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced English nurse for young children. H., 90 8th Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS and DRESSMAKER.—By day, $1.25, or home; also braiding. M. D., 834 West 42d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By waitress; takes butler's place; willing and obliging; trustworthy; wages $20; best private family personal reference. M. A., 492 3d Av., near 34th St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a respectable woman by the day as first-class laundress, or to do cleaning or take washing home; city reference. McDonough, 149 West 51st St.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; can fill butler's place; three years' city reference. 92 Lexington Av.; no cards.

WAITRESS and LAUNDRESS.—A lady would like a place for her waitress and laundress; present employer can be seen. 57 East 54th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; best city references. 589 3d Av., Fox's bell.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress; eight years' reference. 101 East 40th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER, &c.—HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By French couple; first-class butler, valet, and housekeeper or parlormaid; highest references from employers; New York, country, or traveling. Z., 325 West 40th St.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler; thoroughly competent for his duties; just disengaged on account of family going abroad; best city recommendation. H. W., 121 West 20th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a Swede in a private family; first-class references from very best families. E. Johnson, 428 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler; has three years' best reference; no objection to furnace. Von Serbael, 202 East 23d St.

Furnacemen.

FURNACEMAN.—Steam or hot-air furnaces to attend to, or other work, by reliable man; first-class reference. G. Kirll, 251 Columbus Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Able to take full charge of garden, greenhouse, and everything about a place; Protestant; married; one child; can furnish good reference. Box 98, Irvington-on-Hudson.

GARDENER.—Scotch; large experience in forcing of fruits, flowers, and vegetables; understands farming and care of stock. Address Robert Hossack, Westport, Conn.

Miscellaneous.

JANITOR.—As janitor for office building; mechanic by trade; willing to do all kinds of work. S., Box 110, 1,269 Broadway.

UPHOLSTERER.—Carpets sewed and laid; fine furniture repairing. Nugent, 1,465 2d Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK AT Home.—I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits, new patent method; any one who can read or write can do the work, at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address,
H. A. GRIPP, German artist, Tyrone, Pa.

WANTED—A man of good character, capable of teaching stenography, typewriting, and bookkeeping, to accompany a young man on a voyage to San Francisco, via Cape Horn; references required. Haste, Box 77, 1,242 Broadway.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

21 5TH AV.—Second-story, double room; well furnished and heated; excellent table; moderate rates.

33D ST., 20 WEST.—Second floor front room, well furnished; also hall room, with hot and cold water; references.

INSTRUCTION.

A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING additional occupation for his boy's tutor, who has the day free until 2:30 P. M.; German, French, Latin, music, calisthenics. Address H., Box 112, 1,269 Broadway.

THE MISSES WREAKS,
13 EAST 73D STREET,
Thoroughly Graded School for Girls.
Kindergarten under Mrs. F. Schwedler Barnes.

The Berlitz School of Languages,
Madison Square, N. Y.; 75 Court St., B'klyn.
Best method, moderate terms, class or private.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S
Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av.& B'way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRIARLY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE BRIARLY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ennever & Trautmann, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1897. EDWARD WILLIS, Executor. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 132 Nassau St., New York City.
s23-1aw6mTh

FORTWENGLER, ADELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELE FORTWENGLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 3 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of November, 1897.
ACHILLE FORTWENGLER, Administrator.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York.
n4-1aw6mTh

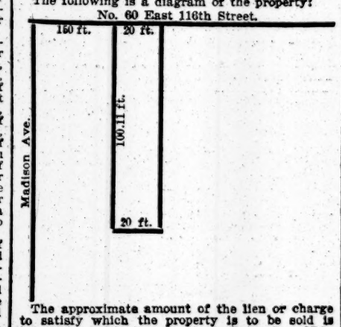
GREACEN, ROBERT.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Sophia Greacen and James P. Greacen, individually and as executrix and executor, respectively, of the last will and testament of Robert Greacen, deceased; Jane Smith, Margaret Hodge, (formerly Margaret Neal,) Margaret Greacen, (1,) Nathaniel Leeman, Jane Greacen, Margaret Greacen, (2,) Robert Greacen, John Greacen, (1,) James Greacen, Nathaniel Greacen, Margaret S. Irving, Isaac F. Irving, Jennie G. Irving, Elizabeth S. Irving, Robert W. Irving, Alice E. Irving, Annie M. Irving, Martha W. Moorhead, Margaret L. Moorhead, Jennie G. Moorhead, Jane Lowden, Martha Moorhead, Elizabeth Irving, Margaret Wilson, Ann Sophia Greacen, Robert J. Greacen, Jane Neal, the estate of James A. Irving, Robert F. Greacen, Samuel Greacen, Walter Greacen, Janet Greacen, and John Greacen, (2,) and to all persons interested in the estate of ROBERT GREACEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 11th day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Robert A. Greacen, as executor of the last will and testament of said Robert Greacen, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 12th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
CHAS. DE KAY TOWNSEND, Attorney for Petitioners, 39 Liberty Street, New York City, New York. d16-1aw6wTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WILMERDING, MARIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William E. Wilmerding, Mary A. Wilmerding, Alice Tracy Wilmerding Coudert, send greeting:
Whereas, Alice Moore of the City of New York and Mary W. Cramer of Troy, New York, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the fifth day of June, 1893, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of MARIA WILMERDING, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the 4th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 11th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
CHAS. DE KAY TOWNSEND, Attorney for Petitioners, 39 Liberty Street, New York City, New York. d16-1aw6wTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

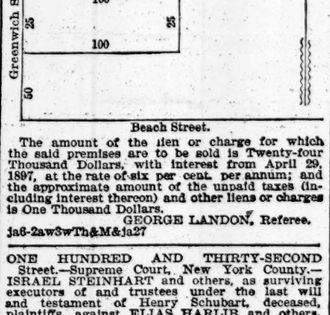
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY against CLARA GOODSTEIN and others. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of December, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 2d day of February, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises and lots mentioned and described as follows:
All that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the City, County, and State of New York, and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, distant one hundred and fifty feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street with the easterly side of Madison Avenue, which point is opposite a party wall standing partly on the lot now being described and partly on the lot adjoining the same on the westerly side thereof; thence southerly, parallel with Madison Avenue and part of the way through said party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches; thence easterly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, twenty feet to a point opposite another party wall standing partly on the lot now being described and partly on the lot adjoining the same on the easterly side thereof; thence northerly, parallel with Madison Avenue part of the way through said party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; and thence westerly, along the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, December 30th, 1897.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE, 40 Wall Street, New York City, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
The following is a diagram of the property:



No. 403 Greenwich Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold is $21,470.60, with interest from December 27th, 1897, and the approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, water rates, &c., thereon is $330, with interest to be added.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
ja10-2aw3wM&Th&ja31&f1

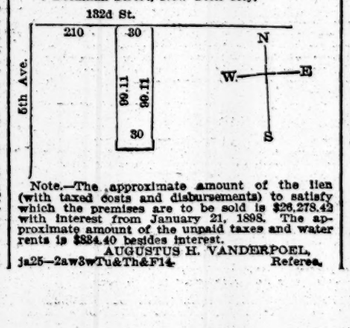
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—AGNES M. STREBEIGH and LEE PERTS STREBEIGH, as Executrix and Executor of the last will and testament of Robert M. Strebeigh, deceased, plaintiffs, against MARION V. BUTLER and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 7th day of August, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 27th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by George R. Read, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the City of New York, and known on a map of the lands of the rector and inhabitants of the City of New York in communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the State of New York, by the number 1,126, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Greenwich Street, at the northwest corner of the lot of land known on the said map by the number 1,125, such point being also fifty feet northerly from the northerly line of Beach Street, and running thence easterly along the last-mentioned lot of land and parallel with Beach Street one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Greenwich Street twenty-five feet to the lot of land known on said map by the number 1,127; thence westerly along the said lot number 1,127 and parallel with Beach Street one hundred feet to the easterly side of Greenwich Street, and thence southerly along the said easterly side of Greenwich Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less. Being also known by the street number 403 (old number 397) Greenwich Street.—Dated New York, January 5th, 1898.
GEORGE LANDON, Referee.
WILLIAM IVES WASHBURN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, N. Y. City.
The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The amount of the lien or charge for which the said premises are to be sold is Twenty-four Thousand Dollars, with interest from April 27, 1897, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and the approximate amount of the unpaid taxes (including interest thereon) and other liens or charges is One Thousand Dollars.
GEORGE LANDON, Referee.
ja8-2aw3wTh&M&ja27

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND Street.—Supreme Court, New York County.—ISRAEL STEINHART and others, as surviving executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Henry Schubart, deceased, plaintiffs, against ELIAS HARLIB and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale dated January 21, 1898, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the County of New York, on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of February, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, by John M. Thompson, auctioneer, premises as directed by said judgment, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, distant two hundred and ten feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line or side of Fifth Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, thirty feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Fifth Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, and thence westerly and along the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, thirty feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being also known by the street Number 12 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street.—Dated January 22, 1898.
AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.
HUGO S. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiffs, Number 7 Beekman Street, New York City.

182d St.



Note.—The approximate amount of the lien (with taxed costs and disbursements) to satisfy which the premises are to be sold is $26,278.42 with interest from January 21, 1898. The approximate amount of the unpaid taxes and water rents is $384.40 besides interest.
AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.
ja25—2aw8wTu&Th&F14

LEGAL NOTICES.

SPRINGS, SMITH & CO.—Certificate of Limited Partnership.
The undersigned being desirous of forming a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Statutes of the State of New York, do hereby certify as follows:
1. That the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is SPRINGS, SMITH & CO., and the principal place of business is to be located in the City and County of New York.
2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted thereby is the buying and selling, transacting, and dealing in cotton, coffee, grain, and provisions, and similar merchandise, and transacting a general commission business.
3. That the names of all the general and special partners interested therein are as follows: Richard A. Springs and Benjamin R. Smith are the general partners, the place of residence of said Richard A. Springs being Number 19 West 30th Street, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and the place of residence of said Benjamin R. Smith being Number 1 West 85th St., in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and James H. Parker is the special partner, whose place of residence is Number 18 East 60th Street in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York. All the general and special partners are of full age.
4. That the amount of capital which said special partner has contributed to the common stock is Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000) in cash.
5. That the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the fourth of January, 1898, and the period at which it will terminate is the fourth day of January, 1899.
In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 4th day of January, 1898.
RICHARD A. SPRINGS, [Seal.]
BENJAMIN R. SMITH, [Seal.]
JAMES H. PARKER. [Seal.]
State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:
On this 4th day of January, 1898, before me, the subscriber, personally came Richard A. Springs, Benjamin R. Smith, and James H. Parker, to me known and known to me to be the persons described in and who executed the within instrument, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same.
JOHN J. McAULIFFE, Notary Public, N. Y. Co. No. 1.
[Seal.]
State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:
Richard A. Springs of the City of New York and Benjamin R. Smith of the said city being severally duly sworn say that they are the general partners named in the foregoing certificate and that the sum of $50,000 specified in said certificate to be contributed by James H. Parker, as a special partner, to the common stock, has been actually and in good faith paid in cash.
RICHARD A. SPRINGS,
BENJAMIN R. SMITH.
Sworn and subscribed before me this 4th day of January, 1898. JOHN J. McAULIFFE, Notary Public, N. Y. Co. No. 1.
[Seal.]
ja6-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—ALLAN J. GRAY, Plaintiff, against RICHMOND BICYCLE COMPANY, Defendant.—Summons.—Action No. ——.
To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, New York, November 22, 1897.
MERRILL & ROGERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 111 Broadway, New York City.
To defendant Richmond Bicycle Company:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of December, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in said city, on the 18th day of December, 1897.
Yours, &c., MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
d23-1aw6wTh

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Havel, Tu., Feb. 8, 9 AM | Havel, Tu., Mch. 8, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 22, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Mch. 22, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch. 1, 9 AM | Trave, Tu., Mch. 29, 9 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Mch. 15, 9 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Express steamers from New York
To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
†Kais. W.II, Feb. 5, 10 AM | †Ems, Feb. 26, 10 AM
*Norman's, Feb. 12, 10 AM | *Saale, Mch. 5, 10 AM
†Fulda, Feb. 19, 10 AM | †Werra, Mch. 12, 10 AM
Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
Direct from New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, Feb. 26, 9 AM | Normannia, Mch. 24, 9 AM
Twin Screw Mail Service N. Y.-Hamburg direct.
Phoenicia, Jan. 29, 11 AM | Palatia, Feb. 12, 9 AM
First cab., $60 up; second class, $40; steerage, $34.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
NEW YORK.....Feb. 2 | NEW YORK.....Feb. 23
PARIS.....Feb. 9 | PARIS.....March 2
ST. PAUL.....Feb. 16 | ST. PAUL.....March 9

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.
FRIESLAND.....Feb. 2 | WESTERNLAND, Feb. 16
KENSINGTON.....Feb. 9 | BERLIN.....Feb. 23
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

Winter Cruise TO THE Orient
BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA.
OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
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1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
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7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianpolis, St. Louis.
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WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining

DRY GOODS MEN SWINDLED

Joseph H. Snyder and M. L. Cohen Get Goods on Credit and Then Disappear.

USE A REPUTABLE MAN'S NAME

Many Firms Their Victims — Their Scheme a Clever One and Skillfully Managed—Police Informed, but Fail to Act.

A number of men within the last few weeks have been defrauding several firms in the dry goods district, and now that the swindlers have disappeared, their victims are making themselves known. The swindlers obtained goods worth several thousand dollars. The principal in the operations called himself Joseph H. Snyder, and represented himself as an export commission merchant, with offices in the Chesebrough Building, State and Bridge Streets. In his transactions he and his reputed buyer, M. L. Cohen, traded on the credit of Joseph H. Snyder, a well-known and reputable export commission merchant at 138 Pearl Street.

On Jan. 13, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a man called on Mayer & Co. of 48 and 50 Walker Street and the Starr Knitting Works at the same address. He presented a card bearing the name of Joseph H. Snyder, with the name M. L. Cohen written in the corner. The man said he was Cohen and was a buyer for Snyder. From Mayer & Co. he bought 125 pairs of cheap blankets, valued at $225, and from the Starr Knitting Works nineteen dozen sweaters, valued at $147. Both of these firms asked for commercial references, but Cohen said he would refer them merely to Bradstreet's or Dun. He said the goods purchased must be delivered before 9 o'clock on the following morning at the Chesebrough Building or he would not take them.

Too Late for Special Report.

It was too late to get a special report from either agency, and the goods had to be delivered before the agencies began business, so both firms looked up Snyder's rating in the agency books. The name Joseph H. Snyder appeared there as an export commission merchant, no address being given, with a credit rating of from $30,000 to $50,000. On the strength of this, thinking their customer was the man rated, Mayer and the Starr company shipped their goods and delivered them at 8 o'clock in the morning of Jan. 14.

Then both firms asked for a special report on Snyder, and on the 18th they received the following from Bradstreet's:

Mr. Cohen stated verbally to our representative in Snyder's office, 24 State Street, New York City, Jan. 15, 1898: "Snyder is just commencing business and will give a full statement of his affairs in a few days."

This name was assumed a few days ago to try to get some credit on the established reputation of Joseph H. Snyder of 138 Pearl Street. The job is done apparently by the same people who used the name of H. Becker & Co. of 128 Water Street and 83 Pine Street, which office they have apparently abandoned.

On receipt of this report Mr. Mayer went at once to Snyder's office. He was suave, and disclaimed any intent to trade on anybody's reputation. He said he had just come from New Orleans, and had letters of credit on some New York houses from Elchhold Brothers & Wise and Emil Russo & Co. of New Orleans, and while there had been some slight hitch in the arrangements, he would be able to meet all his obligations on Thursday, Jan. 20.

Mr. Mayer then turned the matter over to his lawyer, Henry Benoit, and the following day Mr. Mayer and Mr. Benoit went again to see Snyder. Cohen was also in the office. Mr. Benoit demanded to know where the goods were, but Snyder said he did not propose to make his business known. The lawyer went away without accomplishing anything, and meanwhile the Starr Knitting Works also turned over its account to him. The following morning he went again to see Snyder, but found the office vacant, the furniture having been taken away. Mr. Benoit discovered that a half hour after he had spoken to Snyder on the previous day, the latter had left the office, and not long after the furniture people removed his effects.

Then began a hunt for the goods, and an action was begun by the two houses against "John Doe, otherwise Snyder." Mr. Benoit finally found a drayman who had taken the goods from the pavement in front of the Chesebrough Building a few minutes after they were delivered and had taken them to the Broadway Bargain Store, owned by William Friedman, at 1,037 Broadway, Brooklyn. Armed with replevins and accompanied by Marshals Healey and White, Mr. Benoit went there. He saw some of Mayer's blankets in the store. He represented himself as a hotel keeper, and Friedman offered to sell the blankets for $1.25 each, whereas they had cost Mayer & Co. $1.52 each to make. The replevin was then served, and 121 pairs out of 125 of Mayer's blankets were found and taken away. Friedman said he had sold the nineteen dozen sweaters, which he admitted receiving, to a firm in New Jersey, whose name he would not give.

Claflin's Goods Discovered.

Mr. Mayer had been looking around Friedman's store while these proceedings were going on, and noticed a number of cases of blankets bearing the H. B. Claflin Company's name in the place. He at once telephoned to Claflin's, and received word that they had been swindled by Snyder out of 150 pairs of blankets. Yesterday Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, acting for the Claflin Company, replevined the blankets in Friedman's place. An action brought by the Starr Knitting Works will also be brought against Friedman for the missing sweaters.

That a bona fide Joseph H. Snyder said yesterday that for some time he had been receiving word from various firms asking about alleged purchases made by him. One of these was from Rogers & Brother of 16 Cortlandt Street, from whom Snyder had tried to purchase silverware worth $300; from Spiegel & Prehs of 320 Grand Street, who had sold dry goods worth $250 to Snyder, and from the Knickerbocker Knitting Mills of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and Fourth Avenue. Mr. Snyder said he warned all these people in time, and also informed the police at the Old Slip Station, who had sent a detective to see the bogus Snyder. The latter had successfully "bluffed" the detective, and the police did nothing.

Mr. Snyder said that the swindler had also traded on his name with Raymond & Co. of Fulton and Nassau Streets, with whom he formerly dealt.

Mr. Benoit said yesterday that there was no doubt that many other firms had been swindled, for many lots of goods had been delivered at the Chesebrough Building. He said also that Snyder closely resembled a description of Frank Oliver, who, with a Herman L. Cohen, started the Elderthurst Hotel, at Rockaway Beach, in August last, and, after getting goods worth $15,000 from various merchants, had closed the hotel and vanished.

BURGLAR HIDES IN A FURNACE.

Remains Concealed for Some Time in a Temperature of 210 Degrees.

To escape capture, a burglar took refuge in the furnace of the house occupied by Mrs. Elizabeth W. Aldrich, at 200 Madison Avenue, and remained secreted in the place, which was heated to 210°, for some time before he was discovered by policemen and ordered to come out at the point of a pistol. Policeman Braun of the West Thirtieth Street Station was passing by Mrs. Aldrich's house early yesterday morning, when he noticed a light in the basement. He rapped at the door, and a voice, evidently disguised to sound like a woman's, asked him what he wanted. The policeman demanded admission, and then the light went out. Braun rapped for assistance, and the noise awoke the servants of the house. Two other policemen arrived, and a careful search of the place was begun.

Every nook and corner was examined except the furnace, and Braun suggested that it would be wise to look there. He was ridiculed, but he persisted, and he found a man crouched beside the steam pipes. He ordered him out, and threatened to shoot if the order was not complied with. The man crawled out. His face looked as if it were cooked, and his clothing was so hot that the policeman could hardly hold him. At the police station the burglar said he was Charles Keller, thirty-one years old. He was arraigned later in the Jefferson Market Police Court and held in $2,000 bail for the Grand Jury. He confessed to entering the house by means of a manhole in the sidewalk. Three years ago he is said to have robbed the same house, and served a year in the penitentiary for the crime.

LEGAL NOTES.

DEVISE OF REMAINDER TO ALIENS.—William Caldwell, who died in 1848, by his will devised certain property to his daughter, Eliza McGillis, for life, and in case her husband survived her, to him for life, and then provided that "from and after the decease of both my said daughter and her said husband, I give, devise, and bequeath the remainder or fee simple in said property to the lawful issue of my said daughter, then living, in such relative proportions as they would by the laws of the State of New York have then inherited, or taken the same from her, in case she and they were native-born citizens of said State and she had then died intestate." The daughter and her husband survived the testator, and the daughter, with children, survived her husband. The daughter was born here, but her husband was an alien, and after her marriage she resided abroad, where her children were born. Mrs. McGillis died in 1893, leaving six children, three born before the death of the testator, and three after, and one infant grandchild, the son of a deceased child born after the death of the testator. When the daughter died, the law of this State making void a devise to a person who, at the death of the testator is an alien, had been changed in 1889 so that it did not apply to the foreign-born children of a married woman born in this country. The Court of Appeals has modified the decision of the Third Appellate Division, in the action of partition, McGillis against McGillis, that the remainder provided for in the will was contingent, and not vested, until the death of the daughter, and that under the statute of 1889, existing at the time of the death of the daughter, the devised estate, if it had been hers, and she had died intestate, would have descended to her children, the infant grandchild taking his parent's portion, which would have been one-seventh of the estate, and, hence, that the infant was seized of an undivided one-seventh interest in the devised premises.

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THE COUNTY LAW OF 1892.—Hugh L. Markey lost his life in the Summer of 1895 through the breaking down of a bridge over Newtown Creek, and suit was brought by Kate Markey, as administratrix, against Queens County and the City of Brooklyn for their alleged negligence with respect to the condition of the bridge, which was a temporary structure for the accommodation of foot passengers during the progress of the reconstruction of a bridge which had long existed over Newtown Creek, which was the boundary line between Kings and Queens Counties. Under the law of Jan. 1, 1896, Kings County became absorbed into the City of Brooklyn, which was therefore made defendant. A demurrer to the complaint, interposed by Queens County, was sustained by the Second Appellate Division, and that decision has now been upheld by the Court of Appeals. The court holds, in an opinion by Judge Gray, that a county is not liable for personal injuries sustained by an individual through a defective bridge which it was bound to maintain, the county law of 1892 declaring a county to be a municipal corporation not having changed the common law rule as to its non-liability in such cases. Judges Bartlett and Martin dissented, holding that where the duty to construct a highway or bridge is imposed by law upon a county there should be no substantial difference as to liability for negligence between counties and cities, the former, like the latter, being now municipal corporations.

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THE STATUTE AGAINST PERSONAL USES.—Thomas B. Valentine, an insolvent debtor, gave to Ann A. Lockwood, one of his creditors, a chattel mortgage upon a portion of his property to secure his indebtedness to her and to certain other creditors named, and transferred to another creditor other portions of his property for the same purpose, retaining in his possession an insufficient amount to pay his debts in full, but without making or contemplating a general assignment for the benefit of creditors, or for the purpose of avoiding the statute relating thereto. In suits by William T. Delaney, as receiver, against Valentine and others, the Court of Appeals has reversed judgment of the Third Appellate Division in favor of the plaintiff, holding that such mortgage and transfer were not in contravention of the statute prohibiting preferences for more than one-third of the assigned estate. It was held by Judge Martin, who gave the unanimous opinion of the court, that the statute against personal uses was intended to cover only passive trusts for the exclusive use of the grantor, or whenever the use to the grantor was its chief purpose, but that it had no application to trusts, which were only incidental, and resulted to the use of the grantor after the exercise of the primary and lawful purposes expressed in the instrument.

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THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN.—About two years ago Mrs. Mary E. McGown left her husband, Henry P. McGown, Jr., of this city, abandoning her infant child, and after obtaining a divorce in North Dakota, married Henry W. Bell, who had been a friend of her husband, and returned with him here to live. This divorce was pronounced by the New York Supreme Court to be void, and Mr. McGown got a divorce from his wife, the custody of their boy, now three years old, being awarded to him. The persistent efforts of the mother to be allowed to see her child have now been successful. Justice Russell, to whom the last application was made, says she may visit him four times a year. The main element of consideration in making the order, Justice Russell said, was as to the rights or welfare of the child himself. "Some authority," the Court said, "has to protect his interest and his rights. For substantially all the purposes of life, of guidance, culture, and education, he has been confided to the care of the innocent husband, and properly so. If the attitude of that husband upon this motion had been that of willingness to repress the natural and just feelings of resentment he entertains for the wrongs he has suffered, and indicated a disposition that some time in the not far future the child might see its mother, this motion would have been denied for at least the present occasion. But the plaintiff frankly avows that he has kept from the child the knowledge of the mother's existence, and so intends for all the future, so far as he possibly can. This is undoubtedly according to the dictate of human nature, and, so far as the mother is concerned, may be within the right of the plaintiff. But a judgment as to the welfare of the son, and a determination that he shall have no choice on the question whether he may or may not ever see or know the mother who brought him into this world, which is clouded to some degree by natural feelings of indignation and resentment against the mother, may be erroneously exercised; and the situation therefore leaves the Court no recourse but to say that, either the child must be left without any knowledge of his mother until he is of an age to choose for himself, when long years of want of knowledge of her may have reduced the natural feeling to a faint sentiment, or must allow to him the sight and knowledge of a mother at such intervals as will not at all seriously impair the control and guidance of the father, and yet will gradually prepare the offspring by such knowledge of her existence and occasional sight of her face for a better ability of choice than he would be able to exercise, as to what his future relations with her shall be. The sight or knowledge of the mother ten or fifteen years hence may be practically worthless. Such knowledge now and henceforth may be that which the child in after years would determine was what should have been accorded to him. No harm can result by such occasional sight; nor is there any evidence before me that the daily life of this defendant is such as to injure that child by her occasional presence, his care, guidance, and control being still in all things left with the husband."

JUROR ACCUSES LAWYER.

Says He Spoke to Him About a Case Out of Court.

Ernest M. Welch, a lawyer, of 257 Broadway, was brought before Justice Scott, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, charged with tampering with William K. Norris, a juror in the trial of a suit brought by Fannie Pauline against the Third Avenue Railway Company, and in which Mr. Welch was counsel for the plaintiff. The suit was brought to recover $10,000 for injuries received in a collision on the Amsterdam Avenue Road in 1895. The case was tried Tuesday and resulted in a verdict for the defendant.

After the trial had terminated, Mr. Norris informed Justice Scott that Mr. Welch had conversed with him on Monday evening about the suit.

Justice Scott held the inquiry yesterday. It was brought out that the juror and lawyer had met at an elevated station, and Norris said Mr. Welch had represented to him that the plaintiff's case was a good one, and he should like to have a fair verdict.

Mr. Welch maintained that the juror had addressed him first, and denied that he had spoken about the case, but, on the contrary, had called Mr. Norris's attention to the fact that it was improper to talk about a case outside of court.

Justice Scott decided to send the matter up to the Appellate Division for adjudication.

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE

Sharp Words Between the Mayor and President York of the Police Department.

VAN WYCK WANTS NO INCREASE

Trouble Caused by the Failure of the Brooklyn Board of Apportionment to Do Its Work Properly.

Mayor Van Wyck found himself in an almost pathless jungle of figures, from which there seemed to be no escape, when he was confronted yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment with the budget for the Police Department. When the budgets of the other departments were brought up during the recent meetings of the board the Mayor apparently grasped a situation as soon as it was presented, and ran through the list of amounts asked, commenting freely upon proposed increases, suggesting here and there that one item or another be cut out, and in general sending the heads of departments away with the feeling that their provisional estimates would be hacked out of all recognition by the time the board finished with them.

Yesterday, however, the conditions were changed, for he had no figures upon which to base comparisons between the amounts spent last year and those proposed to be expended this year, because of the action of the Brooklyn Board of Estimate and Apportionment for 1897, which awarded only arbitrary apportionments shortly before going out of office. The Mayor tried to master the situation, but failed hopelessly, and as a last resort in his attempt to cut down the provisional estimate of the Police Board he argued strongly against the proposed addition of 1,270 patrolmen to the present force, which would mean an increased expenditure of $1,016,000 for salaries alone.

Arguments Over Additional Men.

President York's table showed that the police force of the various boroughs, before they were consolidated, contained 5,346 in Manhattan and Bronx, 2,073 in Brooklyn, 93 in Queens, and 54 in Richmond. "Why," interrupted the Mayor, when this was being read, "you already have several hundred men more than the charter allowance of 6,382, and yet you want an increase of 1,270."

Mr. York remarked that the number of men asked for was necessary for the proper policing of the large territory now included in the city, but the Mayor did not agree with him.

"These extra men," said Mr. York, "are absolutely necessary, and we figure on sending 450 of them to Queens, 500 to Brooklyn, 120 to Richmond, and 120 to Manhattan and Bronx. In the first-named place the Police Board has already wrought great improvement. We have driven a certain crowd of people from the place, and in order to keep them out we must have more men. If you give us the money to get them we will properly protect the place, but otherwise the responsibility will be upon you."

"I am a pretty close observer," answered the Mayor, "and I can't see the need of all these extra men in the outlying districts, and furthermore, I have ridden through Queens at all hours of the night, and have never met highwaymen."

Suggests a Vacation for the Mayor.

The President of the Police Board waited for a moment, and when he had rallied he answered rather sharply: "You ask us for facts upon which to base our estimates and the demand for more men. What other facts can we give you than to point out the vast area of the territory we must cover. If there is a feeling that property in the outlying districts is properly protected the value of property will increase so rapidly that the assessments will in a short time bring to the city more money than the extra force costs. We give you the matter from which we cull our reasons for asking an increase, but if you want to read them you'll have to take a vacation to do so."

The Mayor bridled considerably at this retort, and remarked dryly that he would not take a vacation until the work on the budget was completed.

Two facts which Mr. York brought out seemed to please the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. "We intend," he said, "to do away with the 'soft snaps' now enjoyed by a number of patrolmen who are detailed as clerks in various offices, and we intend also to get rid of ward or precinct detectives. We have a plan to get rid of the wardmen, which we do not care to make public now."

The total asked for by the Police Department was $13,206,988.62, with $497,100 for the Bureau of Elections. This estimate is $3,146,659.15 over the amount of police expenses in the same territory last year, and $70,000 ahead of the expenses of the Bureau of Elections last year.

It developed in explaining the increase that the Brooklyn Board of Estimate did not provide for the Park Police. "I want to say publicly," interrupted Controller Coler, "that in Brooklyn the Board of Estimate failed in a number of instances to comply with the provisions of the charter, and this fact I will explain more fully in a report I am now at work on."

District Attorney Gardiner asked for $208,880, an increase of $3,500 over the amount allowed last year for his office, and Sheriff Creamer of Kings County asked for $124,800 for his office.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Its Last Regular Meeting Before Being Merged Into the New Board—Reports Considered.

The last regular meeting of the Board of Education for the City of New York, as such, was held yesterday afternoon. A called meeting will be held Monday, at 4 P. M. for the consideration of several reports which have been left over, and at the following meeting, Feb. 9, the board will be merged into the Educational Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

Yesterday's meeting was taken up in hearing reports. The reports of Inspectors were read and approved. The report of the Finance Committee regarding the payment of a fifteen-hundred-dollar fee to Thomas Allison for legal services was referred to the Committee on By-Laws and Constitution. Regarding this bill, Justice Day recently granted Mr. Allison a writ of mandamus to compel the board to pay. The Finance Committee reported that in this case the Corporation Counsel did not, as usual, specify that the bill was a fair one, and the committee recommended that the responsibility of the bill be taken from its hands.

It was reported that the Controller of the city had asked for a budget for expenses during 1898. Mr. Coler requested that the bills for January be kept separate, and that estimates be made for the eleven months beginning Feb. 1. The budget will receive immediate consideration. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment will meet to-day in order that teachers may be promptly paid for January.

Commissioner Henry W. Taft, who resigned from the Committee on Instruction, was succeeded by Commissioner Charles C. Burlingham, whom President Hubbell appointed. Mr. Taft's resignation was due to his failing health.

Lieut. A. T. Long was appointed to the junior instructorship of the schoolship St. Mary's at a salary of $800 yearly, to succeed Ensign George B. Bradshaw, subject to the approval of the naval authorities.

SCHOOL VENTILATION REPORTS.

Engineering Experts Find a City School Unfit for Occupancy—The New Buildings Well Equipped.

W. F. Wolfe, B. H. Carpenter, and H. J. Barron, who were appointed by the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers to examine public schoolhouses in this city and report on the advance in the art of warming and ventilating, reported to the society yesterday afternoon. They say:

"We visited an old building, probably constructed at least twenty years ago. The method for warming is by direct steam heat, and, excepting in several rooms, no method to supply fresh air or exhaust the vitiated air exists. One classroom, having been in session about an hour, with the windows open at the top, was in a condition that was nauseating and unhealthy to the utmost extent; in fact, the committee would

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state that this was the foulest schoolroom as to air ever visited by it. Other classrooms visited had either been flushed by opening all windows for a period of about ten minutes, or were being flushed while we visited them. The condition of this building can best be described in the exact language of one of the teachers, who informed us 'that, with the doors and windows closed for an hour and a half, it would be utterly impossible to occupy the room and continue the school work.'"

The second building visited was one of recent construction. The committee presented the following conclusions:

"We found in all rooms that the fresh air supply was automatically controlled, and an equitable temperature maintained. The air in all schoolrooms throughout the building was very good, and particularly so under the crowded condition of the rooms.

In the discussion that followed it was agreed that methods now in use in Chicago, Boston, and New York are nearly perfect. John Gormly of Philadelphia said the conditions in that city are a crying evil. "The difficulty," he said, "is that our town is ridden by a class of politicians who do as they please, and whom we are fools enough to keep on electing."

Papers on technical subjects by J. J. Blackmore, Mark Dean, and J. H. Kenealy were read and discussed.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Conflicting Testimony of Experts in a Disputed Tobacco Classification.

Testimony was taken yesterday by United States General Appraiser George H. Sharpe of the Board of Classification on the protest of the E. N. Gato Cigar Company against the Custom House classification of a certain importation of tobacco. Of fifty-one bales imported, all but twenty are in dispute. The importer and the Appraiser's expert examiners at this port do not agree as to the percentage of wrapper tobacco in each bale. The importer declares that all of the tobacco should be admitted as filler tobacco at a duty of 35 cents a pound. The customs officers contend that there is 15 per cent. or more of wrapper leaf in some of the bales, and under the law all wrapper leaf tobacco must pay a duty of $1.85 a pound.

A number of tobacco experts testified for and against the importer. Carl M. Wintzer, a dealer in leaf tobacco of this city, said that only one of the thirty-one bales could properly be classed as wrapper leaf tobacco. Four other bales contained small percentages of wrapper, and all the rest was clearly filler. Julio Gonzales of 4 Burling Slip testified that in the entire consignment to the E. N. Gato Company there was very little good wrapper leaf.

Gerson Mayer, a witness for the Government, swore that nearly all of the thirty-one bales contained at least 15 per cent. of wrapper leaf. Sol B. Lichtenstein, a manufacturer of cigars, said that four of the bales examined by him had from 50 to 95 per cent. of wrapper leaf. Four other bales contained less than 15 per cent. Darius Ferry, a tobacco broker, testified that five of the bales contained about 50 per cent. of wrapper, while in some of the other bales the percentage of wrapper leaf ran up to 95. Edward Kerbs swore that with the exception of four bales, the entire lot of thirty-one bales contained about 50 per cent. of wrapper leaf.

The importer said that he desired to bring some more witnesses, and the case will be continued to-day.

HORSE BROKE HIS FALL.

Foreman Slipped from the Elevated Tracks and Was Internally Injured.

Foreman John Langrow, thirty-eight years of age, of 168 East Ninety-fourth Street, while in charge of a gang of men on the Third Avenue Elevated Road, at Fiftieth Street, yesterday afternoon, fell from the structure to the street, striking a horse as he descended. He was internally injured, and he was removed to the Flower Hospital.

Langrow was standing on the inside of the down-town track, directing the work of a number of men whose movements were being watched by spectators in the street. The crowd was horrified to see the foreman slip as he started to walk toward one of the men. He could not regain his balance, and he fell.

A horse drawing a grocery wagon was passing at the time, and the foreman struck the animal's back and rolled to the pavement. The horse reared in his fright, but was soon quieted.

Dr. Austin of Flower Hospital said that Langrow sustained internal injuries, but he could not tell just how severe they were.

CHILDREN SAVED HER.

Mrs. O'Connell, Sent to Jail for Contempt, Released on Their Account.

Mrs. Nora O'Connell was discharged from Ludlow Street Jail by Justice Cohen in the Supreme Court yesterday under rather peculiar circumstances.

Mrs. O'Connell was locked up Jan. 6 because she could not pay $230 due on two lots in the annexed district, which she had bought in foreclosure proceedings. Her husband is a night watchman for Richard K. Fox, and receives $12 a week with which he supports his wife and three children.

Mrs. O'Connell from her savings paid the auctioneers' fee of $30 in the foreclosure proceedings, which were brought by Edward V. Burton, and the referee's fees of $25, but did not pay the $230 for the two lots. She believed at the time that her husband had some money, as he owned the Seneca House, on the Boston Road. Mortgages on that establishment were, however, foreclosed, and he was sold out. O'Connell obtained employment from Mr. Fox. The proceedings were brought to punish Mrs. O'Connell for contempt of court in not paying the $230, and an order for her arrest was obtained. An appeal to the Appellate Division resulted against her, and she was sent to jail. The Appellate Division held that punishment for contempt was the only means of preventing false bidding at sales under foreclosure.

Mrs. O'Connell, in her application to Justice Cohen for her release, said she could not pay the $230, as her husband only earned enough to support her family. She said that if kept from her children she would go mad.

Justice Cohen discharged her on the assignment of her bid on the two lots to the plaintiff. He said in his decision that the fact that she was the mother of three infant children, all of whom needed her care, and that as she was poor and unable to comply with the order of the court, he was justified in discharging her, "as, under the circumstances, further imprisonment would be useless."

Metropolitan Railway Plans.

President H. H. Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company announced yesterday that Sunday next electric cars will run on Amsterdam Avenue to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Early in March all the lines north of Fifty-ninth Street will be operated by electricity or the cable. Amsterdam Avenue cars will run through Fifty-ninth Street, so as to transfer from Second, Lexington, Madison, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Columbus Avenues.

Eighth Avenue horse cars will run from Fifty-ninth Street to Harlem River on Sunday. The Second Avenue service will be resumed next week. Three hundred new open cars have been ordered, 200 of them double decked, and 300 closed cars are being built.

On "running through" our trouser stock, we find that while the very high-priced and low-priced have sold freely, the happy mediums stand still; so, though a temptation to mark them up, we resist it and bring them down to the $5 and $6.50 tables.

Besides the suits marked down to $15, $16 and $18, there are a *few* at $13 and $14.

Can't always make two bites of really juicy cherries, so every lot is not represented in each store.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway

MUCH CASH IN THE BANKS

A Plethora of Unemployed Money Causes the Fourth National to Reduce Interest.

RATE TO BE 1 1-2 PER CENT.

Other Institutions Are Expected to Follow This Example Soon—The Balances of the Produce Exchange.

Evidence of a plethora of unemployed money was furnished yesterday in the following letter, addressed to Lester B. Howe, Superintendent of the Produce Exchange, by C. H. Patterson, cashier of the Fourth National Bank, which was bulletined at the Exchange:

New York, Jan. 25, 1898.

Owing to the low interest rates still ruling in this city and the uncertainty of improvement in the same for some time to come, we have to inform you that on and after Feb. 1, 1898, and until further notice the rate of interest allowed by us on your daily balances, averaging $5,000 and over per month, will be 1½ per cent.

Believing this action to be in accordance with sound banking principles, we trust it will meet with your approval.

The notice created a ripple of interest, not only at the Exchange, but also in the Wall Street district. While no other bank had sent like notice to its depositors, or would admit that it intended to do so, the action of the Fourth National was taken as foreshadowing a general reduction in interest on balances. The officers of the Fourth National would not discuss the letter. They said that it spoke for itself. It was admitted that other customers of the bank had received the notice of reduction from 2 to 1½ per cent.

The Produce Exchange balance at the Fourth National is of money used in purely speculative transactions—margins in trades in futures. In a deal of this sort the margin is "put up" and deposited in one of the Produce Exchange depositories. It draws interest, even if on deposit twenty-four hours. It is withdrawn when the deal is over. Last Saturday there was $539,189 in such balances standing to the credit of the Produce Exchange as follows: Fourth National Bank, $10,539; Corn Exchange, $228,150; Mercantile, $16,550; Produce Exchange, $151,300; Bank of New York, N. B. A., $5,400; Seaboard, $59,950; National Union, $18,700.

The deposits just now are lower than usual. At times they are three times as large.

At the Produce Exchange Bank the officers had not learned of the action of the Fourth National. They said that a reduction of interest on balances had not been discussed. At the Corn Exchange Bank, Cashier Loftin Love said that no reduction was contemplated, although the earning power of money had decreased with its abundance.

Of idle money, the associated banks of this city have an enormous amount. Their deposits on Saturday footed up $714,472,800. Some of them allow no interest on deposits. Among these are the Chemical and the American Exchange. Some time ago the Importers and Traders' fixed its rate at 1½ per cent.

The large transactions at the Bank Clearing House continue. Yesterday the exchanges were $147,655,000, but the balances were nearly $11,000,000. Conspicuous in the debit balances were the Park Bank, with nearly $3,600,000, and the Chemical, with $1,156,000, and in the credit balances the City, with more than $4,000,000, and the Bank of America with $1,719,000.

CLIFFORD JURYMEN PROTEST.

They Think Their Recommendation for Mercy Should Be Observed.

Charles J. Peshall, counsel for Edward Clifford, who is to be hanged in Jersey City on Feb. 16 for the murder of William G. Watson, Division Superintendent of the West Shore Railroad at Weehawken, announced yesterday that he would apply to the United States Supreme Court on Monday for a writ of error.

The application will be based upon an affidavit made by William Clarke and Thomas J. Daly, two of the jurors before whom Clifford was tried, who say that they did not believe the evidence warranted a verdict of murder in the first degree, but they finally consented to such a verdict with the understanding that it should be accompanied by a recommendation for mercy, which recommendation, deponents firmly believed, would save Clifford from capital punishment.

The recommendation to mercy was attached to the verdict, as stated, but was stricken out, the Court ruling that the jury had no power to limit its verdict in any way.

ORGANIZATION OF FOUNDRYMEN.

National Association Formed to Protect Their Interests.

The National Founders' Association was formed yesterday at the Hotel Imperial. The object of the association is to combine the firms of foundrymen throughout the country for the purpose of regulating the wages of employes. Seventy-five firms announced their intention to become members, and the following officers were elected: W. H. Pfaehler, Philadelphia, President; C. L. Newcombe, Holyoke, Mass., Vice President; W. H. Wells, Lockport, N. Y., Treasurer, and John A. Penton of Detroit, Secretary.

In organizing the association, W. H. Pfaehler outlined the purposes of the organization, and said that it was found some years ago, among the foundrymen, that a disturbing element had come in among the workmen. Walking delegates had taken the places of their employers, and the men had become, in a measure, antagonists of their employers. Often strikes were declared, he said, merely to accommodate the walking delegates, and not out of any desire on the part of the workingmen. Mr. Pfaehler said it was time that a stop was put to this, and only by a study of the matter between the employer and the employe could a rightful solution be found.

1898

53D ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT Life Insurance Company,

NEWARK, N. J.

AMZI DODD, President.

Receipts in 1897.

Received for Premiums	$8,606,191.31
Received for Interest and Rents	3,227,927.81
	$11,834,119.12
Balance January 1st, 1897	58,386,204.22
Total	$70,220,323.34

Expenditures in 1897.

Claims by Death	$3,696,734.41
Endowments and Annuities	284,956.04
Surrendered Policies	1,681,937.71
Dividends or Return Premiums. (Paid Policyholders, $7,334,348.02.)	1,671,019.86
Taxes	283,769.89
Expenses, including Agents' Commissions, Advertising, Salaries, &c.	1,346,792.65
Profit and Loss Account, including Premiums on Bonds Purchased, and $100,000 charged off from Real Estate to cover possible depreciation	158,588.46
	$9,123,499.02
Balance January 1st, 1898	61,096,824.32
Total	$70,220,323.34

Assets January 1st, 1898.

Cash on hand and in Banks		$831,139.45
Loans on Collateral, U. S. Bonds and other Securities		2,959,500.00
United States and other Bonds, par		12,122,217.43
First Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate		33,196,712.05
Real Estate		2,654,947.79
Loans on Policies in Force		9,318,303.20
Agents' Balances and Cash Obligations		14,004.40
		$61,096,824.32
Interest due and accrued	$1,200,970.93	
Net deferred and unreported Premiums on Policies in force	727,176.96	1,928,147.89
Total		$63,024,972.21

Liabilities.

Reserve Fund, 4 per cent	$58,048,034.00	
Policy Claims in process of adjustment	252,276.70	
Present value of $34,550, hereafter payable on Matured Installment Bonds	25,873.36	
Allowance for unpresented and Contingent Claims	160,000.00	
Dividends due and unpaid	353,153.65	
Premiums paid in advance	25,486.89	
		58,864,824.60
Surplus		$4,160,147.61
Surplus by Legal Standard of N. J., N. Y., &c., based on Market Value of Assets and 4 per cent. Reserve		$4,784,925.24

Policies issued and revived in 1897, 15,149, insuring $34,616,016.

Policies in force January 1st, 1898, 92,738, insuring $234,496,688.

DIRECTORS:

Fred'k M. Shepard,	Albert B. Carlton,
Edward H. Wright,	Rob't F. Ballantine,
Benjamin C. Miller,	James B. Pearson,
Franklin Murphy,	Marcus L. Ward,
Amzi Dodd,	Eugene Vanderpool,
Bloomfield J. Miller,	Fred'k Frelinghuysen.

L. SPENCER GOBLE,

STATE AGENT

Southern New York and Northern New Jersey,

137 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHERE MINISTERS DIFFER.

The Sunday Newspaper and Bicycling Not Paths to Perdition, Dr. S. F. Root Believes—Opposing Views.

At yesterday's meeting of the Manhattan Congregational Association, held in the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, much interest was excited by a declaration in favor of the Sunday newspaper and Sunday bicycle riding by the Rev. Dr. S. F. Root of Manhattan Borough.

"The Sunday Question" was the topic of discussion for the day, and the first speaker was the Rev. Dr. J. W. Hathaway, General Secretary of the American Sabbath Union.

Dr. Hathaway denounced the tendencies of the times in the direction of Sabbath breaking, and said:

"The present indications are that the United States will shortly change places with France in the matter of the observance of the Sabbath. France is coming more and more to observe the Sabbath, and the United States more and more to neglect it. The sacred character of the day is at stake, and the day is the bulwark of our free institutions."

Dr. Root, who followed, said he could not wholly agree with Dr. Hathaway. Brain and brawn, when pressed to the point of exhaustion, could not be expected to keep Sunday as our fathers did.

"We have," he continued, "no right to insist upon the New England interpretation of the Fourth Commandment in these pressing times as against the opinion of men who labor six days in the week, and who believe that the seventh should minister to man's rest and recreation."

As to bicycle riding, Dr. Root said that if he were still working in a factory six days in the week, instead of putting his wheel away from Saturday night until Monday morning, "that bicycle would bear me into the country on Sunday afternoon as fast as it could take me.

"The Sunday newspaper," he added, "has come to stay, and it is idle for ministerial associations to pass resolutions against it. It is like Mrs. Partington's broom trying to beat back the tide. The Sunday newspaper is the poor man's magazine, and the best ones contain a mass of information unique in human interest.

"The wage earners, many of them, love music, and would the heavens fall and hell open if the city should provide bands of music to play in the parks for them on Sunday? The Sunday night quartet performances in some of our churches are more harmful to spiritual conditions than a good concert in a park could possibly be."

The Rev. William James said that the overthrow of the American Sunday meant the overthrow of the American Republic. Similar views were expressed by others.

Rossiter Fearless of Injunctions.

The injunction suits brought by Valentine Schmitt and Hugh V. Roddy to restrain the Brooklyn trolley companies from using each other's tracks to and from the bridge brought out yesterday from President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Road the statement that what is practically a general traffic agreement has been entered into between the companies. The agreement gives each road the right to operate on the tracks of the others for the purpose of crossing the bridge. Mr. Rossiter said he was confident that the injunctions will be denied. He thinks they were gotten up for stock speculative purposes, and said even if the matter should be taken to the courts the roads could tie it up for two years at least.

First Class for the High Schools.

The girls' department of Public School No. 77, at Eighty-sixth Street and First Avenue, of which Miss Julia Richman is Principal, has secured the coveted honor of graduating the first class to enter the recently established high schools. The graduating exercises were held yesterday morning, and the class comprised twenty-one girls.

Dr. John G. Wright, Principal of Twelfth Street High School, distributed the diplomas, and Assistant Superintendent of Public Schools A. W. Edson, School Commissioner W. H. Hurlbut, and Edward R. Page, Principal of the boys' department of No. 77, made brief addresses.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA
in French, German, and Italian, under Direction of WALTER DAMROSCH and C. A. ELLIS.
Evening performances at 8 o'clock. Matinées at 2.
FRIDAY EVG., JAN. 28.... "Barber of Seville"
Mmes. Melba, (first appearance as Rosina in N.